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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INLAND) ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 25th February, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SUBSIDIES TO COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

*204. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which and the rate at which the subsidies on production and sale of hand-pounded rice, village *ghani* oil, soap and hand-made paper have been given during 1954 by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board; and

(b) the extent to which these subsidies have proved effective for the production of these articles?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 26].

(b) it is too early to assess the effects of this measure.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know when these amounts were sanctioned during this current financial year?

Shri Kanungo: These amounts were sanctioned during 1953-54 and 1954-55. The exact dates I have not got here.

Shri S. N. Das: It has been stated in this statement that no information is available as to the amounts actually disbursed. In view of the fact that these amounts were sanctioned in 1953-54, may I know the reasons why these things are not available?

Shri Kanungo: Because the amounts are sanctioned to the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board who disburse these amounts through the State Governments to recognised institutions and State Boards wherever they exist. Perhaps they have not been able to get the reports from those agencies.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While a big sum is being disbursed as subsidies, may I know whether new licences are also being given for hand-pounding of rice, oil *ghanis* etc. in the rural areas?

Shri Kanungo: Licences are not necessary under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for small establishments, whether it is for oil pressing or for rice.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सन् १९५४-५५ में हैंड-मेड खादी के लिए कितनी सबसिडी दी गई है ?

श्री कानुनगो : इस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए ।

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether any amount of hand-pounded rice has been exported?

Shri Kanungo: No.

Shri Bansal: What is the total amount sanctioned and disbursed during the given period under the various items?

Shri Kanungo: The total amount is an exercise in addition. I will give you the figures:

	Rs.
Handpounding of rice	... 3,50,000
Ghani oil	... 4,00,000
Cottage Soap	... [illegible]0
Handmade paper	60,000

Shri Bansal: Paid?

Shri Kanungo: All have been paid?

Shri Bansal: Disbursed and paid?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister will keep in touch with the Chair rather than with the Member!

Question No. 205.

Shri S. N. Das: Questions Nos. 214, 215 and 216, I submit, may all be taken along with this.

Shri Velayudhan: No. 214 is not similar to this.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 205 may be replied to.

HEADQUARTERS OF REHABILITATION MINISTER

*205. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether persistent demands have been made by the East Bengal displaced persons that the Central Minister for Rehabilitation should have his headquarters in Calcutta in order to be able to appreciate properly the nature and magnitude of the problem there; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken on this suggestion?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Some representations were received suggesting that a Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation in the Central Government should be posted at Calcutta.

(b) The Minister for Rehabilitation is spending at present most of his time there.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether in his absence the Deputy Minister here has got that authority to take decisions on some matters?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Obviously the Deputy Minister is there on behalf of the Minister to assist the Minister in his work. I dare say important matters are referred to the Minister.

पश्चिमी तिब्बत में भारतीय व्यापारी

*२०६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिए गए, तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२४२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वे सभी भारतीय व्यापारी, जो पश्चिमी तिब्बत में फंस गए थे, सकुशल भारत वापस आ गए हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी वास्तविक संख्या कितनी थी, और

(ग) वे भारत में किस तारीख को पहुंचे?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री साक़त अली खां): (क) से (ग). जी हां, सभी व्यापारी, एक को छोड़ कर जो कि शीघ्र ही आने वाला हैं, वापस आ गए हैं। वे सब मिला कर ९० थे, जिनमें से ६ तीन तीन दलों में १६, २२ और २८ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को भारत पहुंच गए हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो एक व्यापारी अब भी वहां रह गया है उसके वहां रह जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

श्री साक़त अली खां: उसको रोक लिया गया था।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसकी क्या वजह थी?

श्री साक़त अली खां: हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह भी जल्दी ही भारत आ जाएगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: पिछले समय जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया था तो उन्होंने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की

सहायता से इन व्यापारियों को तिब्बत से लाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। साथ ही तिब्बत में जो चीनी अधिकारी हैं उनसे भी सहायता ली जा रही है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या वास्तव में उन चीनी अधिकारियों ने कोई सहायता दी थी, और यदि दी थी, तो किस प्रकार की?

श्री साधत अली खां: चीन की तरफ से हर किस्म की सहायता हम को मिली।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bansal: I wanted to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: It is a question relating to an individual practically, and it is no use taking up time. Question No. 207.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): With your permission I would like to give the replies for Questions 207, 214, 215 and 216 together, as they relate to the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: What about No. 256?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: 256 also.

Mr Speaker: Let me check up whether all the Members are present here. As regards Question No. 207, Mr. Dabhi is present. Regarding Question No. 214 Shri Krishnacharya Joshi is not present. No. 256 also is in his name. As regards Questions Nos. 215 and 216 Mr. A. N. Vidyalankar and Mr. G. P. Sinha are present. So, barring Questions 214 and 256, the other three questions, namely 207, 215 and 216 may be replied to now.

Meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan

*207. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that fresh talks are proposed to be held between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on the Kashmir dispute in the first week of March, 1955?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): A meeting is proposed to be held between the two Prime Ministers in the last week of March 1955 to discuss various issues affecting Indo-Pakistan relations.

Indo-Pakistan Disputes

*215. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Foreign Office has recently submitted to the Pakistan Government a list of one hundred outstanding items on which disputes still exist between India and Pakistan; and

(b) what are those items and how far we are nearer solution in these matters?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). A list of about 125 items has been sent to the Government of Pakistan by the Government of India for discussion by the two Steering Committees. This list consists of relatively minor items of dispute between the two countries and relates in general to questions of border trade, release of goods and money held up in Pakistan, certain outstanding claims of the Government of India, State Governments and Local Bodies, issues arising out of the Agreement of July/August 1953 between the Rehabilitation Advisers of the two Governments and the Prime Ministers' Agreement of April 1950, supply of records and the other documents, and travel and transport facilities between the two countries.

These issues will be discussed by the Steering Committees in their forthcoming meetings.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether any new basis for holding talks with the Prime Minister of Pakistan has been found out, and if so, what is that?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There are no new basis. The old problems are coming up.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know whether in the items sent to the Pakistan Government there is an item with regard to dispute regarding Sikh Gurudwaras and management of temples?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It is a long list. I would require notice.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Notice is already there. I had asked for a list.

Mr. Speaker: The list is there. He can refer to the list.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know whether the Government will place a copy of the list on the Table of the House?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir. We do not propose to do so.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: My first question is not answered with regard to Sikh Gurudwaras and management of temples.

Mr. Speaker: I think he answered in the affirmative generally. He wants to know the specific names which he refused.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: In view of the fact that the people of Jammu and Kashmir have ratified accession through their Constituent Assembly, what would now be the new terms of discussion?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A question like this cannot be solved unilaterally.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि हाल में जो पाकिस्तान के गवर्नर जनरल आए थे उनसे इस सिलसिले में कोई प्रारम्भिक बातचीत हुई थी?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: जी नहीं। मौका नहीं मिला।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: सारा काश्मीर हमारा है ऐसा पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने लन्दन में बताया है। तो दोनों के बीच में नेगोसियेशन कैसे हो सकती है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: ऐसी एक दूसरे से बातें तो होती ही रहती हैं। फिर भी गाड़ी चलती जाती है।

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of Pakistan now and then makes such public utterances as to make one doubt the successful outcome of such talks?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Prime Minister has just answered that question.

Shri G. P. Sinha: My question was not answered. Before that may I know what are the changed circumstances in which we are going to discuss the Kashmir with Pakistan?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I have not yet read the answer.

Mr. Speaker: He can now read out. I thought he had read it.

Meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan

*216. **Shri G. P. Sinha:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an invitation to visit Karachi has been extended to him by the Prime Minister of Pakistan; and

(b) the subjects for discussion?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). In December 1954, an invitation was received by the Prime Minister from the Prime Minister of Pakistan to visit Karachi. As a result of subsequent correspondence a meeting is proposed to be held between the two Prime Ministers in New Delhi in the last week of March 1955 to discuss various issues affecting Indo-Pakistan relations.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What are the changed circumstances under which we are going to discuss Kashmir with Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Some more time has elapsed. That has naturally changed the circumstances; and the fact that the problems remain. So long as problems remain, attempts continue to be made and will continue to be made to solve them.

Shri G. P. Sinha: In view of the fact that Pakistan has become more active in the S.E.A.D.O., how can we think that the circumstances have changed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has himself mentioned one of the circumstances that has changed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Prime Minister tell us if, when he meets the Pakistan Prime Minister, he will convey the feelings of our people regarding reports of the extension of S.E.A.D.O. bases to places like East Bengal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sure the Prime Minister of Pakistan keeps in touch with feelings as expressed in this House. If occasion arises, may be, I might also inform him of the feelings in this country on that subject.

Neiveli Lignite Mines

*210. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-power committee has been formed for continuing the work at the Neiveli Lignite Mines;

(b) if so, the functions of the Committee; and

(c) the result of the pilot project already carried out in the area?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A Project Co-ordinating Committee, with 5 representatives of the Central Government and 3 of the Madras Government has been set up for the Lignite Project. The Committee, while utilising the agency of the Madras Government, will have over all charge of and responsibility for—

(i) carrying out and completing all the investigations considered necessary at Neiveli:

(ii) preparing for the Central Government's consideration in consultation with the Madras Government, a project report on the most economical and suitable scheme for the mining and the utilisation of the lignite.

(c) The Pilot excavation is not completed as yet. A quantity of 228.94 lakhs c.ft. of earth out of a total quantity of 260 lakhs c.ft. of overburden to be excavated, *i.e.*, about 88 per cent. of the overburden had been removed by the end of December, 1954. Further work has been stopped temporarily to enable the water level and pressure below the lignite being sufficiently lowered by pumping to obviate the risk of the water pressure bursting the lignite seam.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is said that the British Consultants have submitted their project report. Have Government examined the same and if so, when will it be published?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The British Technical Consultants have not submitted a project report. It is a sort of a general report where they have suggested one of three or more alternatives. The full-scale project report is yet to be obtained as indicated in my answer. As regards the report being laid on the Table of the House. I may inform the hon. Member that a copy has already been laid in the Library of the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it is a fact that certain equipment has been ordered from foreign countries and if so, may I know the country from which they have been ordered and the value thereof?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No equipment has been ordered already in this connection from any country. What has

been done is, tenders have been invited for certain pumping sets. Tenders are expected to be received by mid March this year.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What is the financial arrangement in this new set up? What is the contribution by the Centre and how much has the State to contribute?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It has now been decided that the Central Government should take over the entire financial responsibility for not only the remaining part of the pilot project, but also for the full-scale project when it is decided upon.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know whether any comprehensive scheme has been framed for the utilisation of the lignite? Does it also include the setting up of a steel plant in the south based on lignite?

Shri K. C. Reddy: This comprehensive scheme is yet to be prepared. So far as utilisation of lignite for a steel plant, which the hon. Member mentioned, is concerned, it is a case of looking too far ahead.

Shri K. K. Basu: If the lignite mines are worked out, may we know to what extent it will solve the fuel problem in the south?

Shri K. C. Reddy: To a very large extent.

DYESTUFFS

*212. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of the Press Conference addressed by the President of the Dyestuffs Manufactures' Association of India, published in the 'Free Press Journal' on the 1st January, 1955, stating that big foreign combines were detrimental to indigenous industries engaged in the manufacture of various dyestuffs; and

(b) if so, the Government's policy in regard to these small-scale industries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir, but the statement does not give a correct assessment of the position.

(b) A survey of the future development programme of the various units manufacturing dyestuffs and the lines on which the Industry should develop is proposed to be undertaken shortly and the Government's policy will be formulated on the basis of the survey report

Shri Gidwani: What is the capacity for dye stuff production of indigenous industry at present?

Shri Kanungo: The capacity, potential and existing, is far short of the demand. There are various items. It will take a long time if I were to read out the whole lot of items. If the hon. Member wants any particular item of the dyestuffs, I can give him.

Shri Bansal: May I know if any foreign technical expert is proposed to be associated with this comprehensive scheme and if so, if any attempt has been made to secure his services and from which country?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. Foreign experts are being contacted and for the present we are in touch with Italy to get an expert because Italian interests have no financial interest in India.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could Government give us any idea of the present business that is being handled by big foreign combines in the country?

Shri Kanungo: I have got the production capacity here but about the trading part of it, I have not got.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy. Absent.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: This is a very important question. This may be put.

Mr. Speaker: We will consider it at the end.

JUTE GOODS TO PHILIPPINES

*217. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent decision of the Philippines Government to protect their indigenous jute industry will affect the export of gunny cloth from India; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) It is not clear what exactly the Hon'ble Member has in mind but Government are not aware of any formal decision by the Philippines Government for the protection of the indigenous Jute Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Radha Raman: What is the annual total export of gunny cloth to Philippines at present?

Shri Karmarkar: The quantity is about 0.6 per cent. of our total world exports. It is actually 4,718 tons average during the last five years.

Shri Radha Raman: In case the Philippines Government takes this decision, have the Government of India any alternative for the export of jute in order to meet that cut?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not a very near proposition, nor is it a very freightening proposition.

TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

*218. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agree with the conclusions of the Textile Enquiry Committee as contained in para. 81 of the Report that without seriously disturbing the economic and social fabric, the handloom should be converted into a semi-automatic loom or a powerloom; and

(b) if so, what is the Government's programme to bring about this change?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Shri Morarka: Since the report was submitted six months ago, how much more time will Government take to consider this report and come to a decision?

Shri Kanungo: It is not exactly six months, but Government hope to take a decision very shortly.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is not a fact that the report itself admits that the conversion of handloom into semi-automatic looms will result in unemployment?

Shri Kanungo: That is a fact which can be found from the report itself.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मालेगांव नासिक जिला के अनरजिस्टर्ड पावर लूम्स के बारे में बम्बई प्रदेश सरकार ने जो नोटिस निकाल दी हैं उसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : वह अलहिदा सवाल है, उसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is stated that some other report is to follow in connection with this report. May I know when that will be published?

Shri Kanungo: There is no some other report. Only the appendices are under print.

TRADE DELEGATION TO MIDDLE EAST

*220. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Goodwill Trade Delegation sent to the Middle East has returned and submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The trade delegation has returned and the report of the delegation is expected to be with Government within a month.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Who are the persons who went in this delegation?

Shri Karmarkar: The personnel was Shri M. P. Birla, Shri Charat Ram, Shri R. L. Kirloskar, Shri N. M. Choksi,

Shri Arunachalam Chettiar, Shri Arvind Narottam Sheth, Shri A. R. Kardar and Shri R. Venkateswaran, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I take it that this delegation was sponsored by the Government itself, or was it done on the initiative of these people?

Shri Karmarkar: There is no question of taking initiative. It was sponsored by Government.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any marketing possibilities for Indian goods has been indicated by this delegation, and if so, what are the marketing possibilities?

Mr. Speaker: I think the report is awaited by Government.

Shri Karmarkar: I thought the hon. Member forgot that the report is awaited.

REVISION OF ALLOWANCES

*223. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the allowances of Foreign Service personnel;

(b) if so, the main factors governing the revision; and

(c) the probable recurring and non-recurring expenditure on this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Foreign allowances of officers and staff in Missions abroad were fixed *ad hoc* as and when the Missions were opened. A corps of Inspectors consisting of two senior officers has been set up to examine, *inter alia*, the whole question of refixation of foreign allowances on a rational basis. The Inspectors have recently returned after an on-the-spot study of Missions in Europe, including the United Kingdom, and those at Tehran and Karachi and have submitted certain proposals which are under examination.

(c) The financial result can only be worked out after Government have taken decisions on the Inspectors' proposals.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the report submitted by the team that went abroad will be considered by the External Affairs Ministry or the Finance Ministry.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The proposals are being considered by the External Affairs Ministry in consultation with the Finance Ministry.

Shri Jaipal Singh: While this question of refixation of allowances is being considered with regard to the foreign service personnel, may I know whether there is going to be any reconsideration or refixation of the allowances in regard to the N.E.F.A. cadre also?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: That is a quite different matter.

U.N.O.

*224. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 14th December, 1954 the Indian representatives in the United Nations' Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee remained neutral on the question of condemnation of forced labour; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India Delegate abstained from voting because in our view the whole question of forced labour had been treated from a political rather than from the humanitarian point of view.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government of India sent its views to the representatives there beforehand, or they did it on their own initiative?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: All our delegates who are sent to international

conferences are briefed by the Government of India.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the policy of the Government of India in this respect? Apart from the voting in the U.N.O. what is the view of the Government of India on this question?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are naturally against forced labour in any form whatsoever.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Did they make it clear that they were entirely against forced labour but because of other political considerations introduced they were silent?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir. We abstained from voting but made a statement with regard to the Government of India's policy on this matter.

PROHIBITION INQUIRY COMMITTEE

*225. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state when the Prohibition Inquiry Committee is expected to submit their report?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The Committee expect to be able to submit their report in about six months.

Shri Heda: May I know whether this committee is expected to report on the extent of success or otherwise of prohibition?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Oh, yes. In the terms of the Resolution it is already embodied that this committee would review the experiences gained so far and make recommendations for a programme of prohibition on a national basis.

Shri Dabhi: What progress has the committee made? Has it issued any questionnaire, has it visited any places and has it recorded any evidence?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The committee has met once. It probably met on the 5th and 6th January. It has visited two States and set up a sub-committee, and also issued a questionnaire.

MILEAGE OF ROADS

*226. **Shri Randaman Singh:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total mileage of roads constructed so far in the Community Project Areas and National Extension service (i) with the help of voluntary contribution and (ii) by other means;

(b) out of this how much has been constructed during the current year; and

(c) the names of the States in which the work has been carried out?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Total Mileage of Kutcha and Pucca Roads constructed upto 30th September, 1954 was 13080, comprising of 11991 miles of Kutcha and 1089 miles of Pucca roads.

People's participation is an essential pre-requisite of the development programme. Kutcha roads are to be constructed through voluntary labour, Government's contribution being provided only for the provision of culverts and for technical skill. As regards Pucca roads, earth work is done by voluntary labour.

(b) 9360 miles during the period October 1953 to September 1954.

(c) All States.

श्री रणछमन सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक बात पूछनी है और वह यह है कि जो प्रश्न हिन्दी में किए जाते हैं उनके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदयों से कई मर्तबा अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि उनके जवाब हिन्दी में दिए जाया करें, लेकिन उन पर गौर नहीं किया जाता। आज जब कि हिन्दी को भारतीय संविधान में राज-भाषा की मान्यता दी गई है, तो मेरे निवेदन पर गौर करने और स्वीकार करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : इसकी सूचना हिन्दी में नहीं दी गई, नहीं तो उन को इसका जवाब हिन्दी में दिया जाता।

श्री रणछमन सिंह : मगर तो मैंने हिन्दी में ही बोला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उनका कहना यह है कि आप ने सवाल की सूचना हिन्दी में नहीं दी है इसलिए उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में जवाब दिया है। अगर आप हिन्दी में सवाल की सूचना देते तो जवाब भी हिन्दी में दिया जाता। लेकिन अगर आपको कोई सवाल पूछना हो तो वह आप पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री रनवमन सिंह: इन सड़कों के लिए सरकार की ओर से कितना अनुदान मिला और जन सहयोग से इसके निर्माण में कितने मूल्य का काम किया गया है?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र: जहां तक कच्ची सड़कों का सवाल है यह सारी सड़कें जनता द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं। सिर्फ कल्वर्ट्स और इंजीनियरिंग वगैरह की जो सहायता चाहिए, वह सरकार देती है और तो सारा काम जनता द्वारा ही होता है।

श्री रनवमन सिंह: उस में श्रम कितने मूल्य का लगा और नकद कितना लगाया गया?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र: इसके बारे में पुनः सूचना चाहिए।

GOODWILL MISSIONS TO PAKISTAN

***230. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official or unofficial Indian Goodwill Missions have visited Pakistan, or any Pakistan Mission visited India after the 26th January, 1950;

(b) if so, how many, and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to send any such Goodwill Mission to Pakistan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Many officials as well as non-officials have gone to Pakistan from India and have come to India from Pakistan during this period. None of the official delegations could properly be styled "Goodwill Mission", although goodwill is part of every mission or visit. Non-officials have gone from time to time in small groups and have sometimes styled themselves "Goodwill Missions". We have no correct record of these visits.

There is no proposal at present for sending a formal goodwill mission to Pakistan.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: जो गैर सरकारी सद्भावना मंडल के लोग पाकिस्तान गए थे, उन लोगों ने वहां से लौट कर कोई लिखित रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी है या नहीं?

श्री सादत अली खां: हमारे पास उनकी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

REPORT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

***232. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee for the abrogation of the International Patent Registrations have been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee are under examination and Government expect to issue a Resolution on the subject shortly.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have seriously considered the extreme necessity of opening up the formula of patents especially for medicines?

Shri Kanungo: A Bill on this subject has been introduced in Parliament, and is under consideration. Further consideration of that subject is being given.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government are aware that in 1952, when a patent law was being discussed in this House, the hon. Minister gave an assurance that all patents owned by foreigners will be kept

open, if demanded by Indian manufacturers? May I also know why even after the report of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee which is very definite in its recommendation regarding this, no action has been taken so far?

Shri Kanungo: Action is being taken. The recommendation of the Committee is being considered, and in the light of the recommendations, legislation will have to be undertaken by Parliament.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could we know whether the position of foreign-owned patents which are operating in India has changed since the last law has been promulgated?

Shri Kanungo: The number of patents owned and registered in foreign countries has certainly increased to some extent.

RIVER SURVEY

*233. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers in India which have so far been surveyed by the Bureau of Flood Control under the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;

(b) whether any Indian personnel were associated with the Bureau during their field trips in India; and

(c) the main suggestions of the Bureau that may be helpful in our dealing with flood control in India?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 27].

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the statement, I find that at the request of the Orissa Government, with the help of an Indian expert, preliminary investigation was made. May I know whether this Bureau do not take up any work unless requests come to them from the different States?

Shri Hathi: Actually, this Bureau do not take any such work. This is a Bureau where information is exchanged, and discussions held, on the technical data which have been received from the different member countries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what were the reviews made by this Bureau in regard to the six rivers mentioned in this statement?

Shri Hathi: The Bureau could not generally make one review for each of these six rivers, but each river has been dealt with and reviewed separately, having regard to the course of the river, the data collected, and what works are carried etc. It is not possible to give in one or two sentences a whole review of various rivers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any Indian expert is at present associated with this Bureau?

Shri Hathi: Mr. Kapoor, an Indian Engineer is already on the Staff of the Bureau†. But actually each country does not send its expert permanently. When there are conferences, our representatives attend them for discussions.

COTTON PIECEGOODS

*234. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of mill-made cotton piecegoods exported during the year 1954;

(b) whether it is a fact that the exports were much below the target fixed for the year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps that Government have taken or propose to take to increase the export?

†The answer was later corrected by the Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) *vide* Debates Part II dated the 24th March, 1955 as follows:

"The correct position is that Shri B. K. Kapoor, who was employed in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East as a member of the Bureau on Flood Control had by that time retired and come back to India."

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kasungo): (a) 804.59 million yards valued at Rs. 5814.59 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission envisaged an export target at 1,000 million yards from 1953 onwards. Having regard to the competition in our export markets and increasing internal demand, an increase of more than 200 million yards in exports over the preceding year's export of 593 million yards is considered satisfactory.

(d) Government are watching the trend of exports. Besides, they have recently set up the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council for exploring ways and means of increasing the exports of Indian cotton piecegoods.

ठाकुर पुगल किशोर सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी डिमान्ड हैं उस के मुताबिक कपड़ा तैयार हो जाता हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : जी, हां ।

ठाकुर पुगल किशोर सिंह : प्रति मनुष्य की खपत का औसत लेवल क्या था ?

श्री कानूनगो : इस के लिये तो नोटिस चाहिये ।

ठाकुर पुगल किशोर सिंह : आज कल प्रति आदमी कितनी डिमान्ड हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : अब तो हमारी मिल्स का प्रोडक्शन करीब ४००० मिलियन यार्डस हैं ।

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : अभी हमारे भाई ने जो सवाल का जवाब दिया उस के साथ में यह जवाब और देना चाहता हूं कि हमारा औसत कंजम्शन आफ क्लाथ १५ दशमलव कुछ गज था और अब भी १५ दशमलव कुछ गज हमारी अवेलेबिलिटी हैं ।

TEA

*235. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether matters concerning the tea prices and the possibilities of quick movements of export quota were discussed with Mr. A. R. W. Low, Minister of State for the U. K. Board of Trade, during his visit to Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, whether any decision to increase the export quota of tea has been taken as a result of the discussions?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Discussions with Mr. Low were confidential and it will not be in the public interest to disclose any information on the subject.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the difference between the price at which the Indian tea is exported from India, and the price it fetches in the London market?

Shri Karmarkar: That is a good question, but it does not arise out of this. I am not ready with that answer.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There is no question that arises out of this, because it has been stated that everything is kept confidential. Then, how are we to know what to ask?

Mr. Speaker: The better course is not to ask.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry has given an assurance to Mr. Low that India will co-operate with U. K. in bringing down the level of prices of tea?

Shri Karmarkar: That is an intelligent way of asking another supplementary, which I have already stated does not arise.

CENTRAL BOARD OF INDUSTRIES

*236. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the creation of a Single Central Board for Industries as recommended on page 161 of the Five Year Plan Progress Report for 1953-54; and

(b) what will be the main functions of this Board and what bodies it will supplant?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The proposal to constitute a single Central Board for

State Undertakings was examined by the Boards of Directors of different State Undertakings and their views were communicated to Government. Inasmuch as several Ministries of the Government of India have industrial Undertakings under their control, the matter was also discussed by the Committee of Secretaries of different Ministries dealing with economic subjects. Government have not yet considered the opinion of the Secretaries' Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Is the proposal coming to fruition before the end of the first Five Year Plan?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is hoped that we will be able to come to a decision well before that period.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the function of the contemplated Board?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The answer has already been given under part (b). It does not arise at present.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What for are the recommendations considered?

Shri K. C. Reddy: To arrive at a proper decision.

AID TO PUNJAB

*238. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have asked for financial aid from the Centre for helping industries in the State;

(b) if so, the names of the industries that are to be so helped; and

(c) whether the Centre has taken any decision on the same?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Silk, Handloom, Cottage Industries & Handicrafts and small Scale Industries.

(c) A statement showing the amounts of loans and Grants-in-aid sanctioned during 1954-55 for these industries is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 28].

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what is the basis on which these loans or grants are made? Are the institutions asked to send in their demands or are they made through the State after the demands are put in by the State?

Shri Kanungo: All these demands are from the State.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was, what is the method of asking people to put in their requests? Is it notified that anybody can ask for it or is it that there is an *ad hoc* governmental machinery through which they have to ask?

Shri Kanungo: The departments of Industries of the various States prepare their own schemes, and institutions which are not owned by Government—may be grants-in-aid or private institutions—if they have any schemes, they put them up through the State Governments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if any part of these funds has been allocated for marketing these goods?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. In the handloom scheme, there are some marketing proposals also.

HANDICRAFTS PRODUCTS

*239. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the adverse effect of railway freight on the price of handicraft goods;

(b) whether it is a fact that the All India Handicrafts Board have recommended a reduction of 50 per cent. in the rates of railway freight; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A representation has recently been made to Government by the All-India Handicrafts Board that there should be a reduction in railway freight rates in respect of handicrafts goods. This is under examination.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether Government have gone into this question of changing the freight structure so that Indian industries as well as handicrafts will get preference over imported goods?

Shri Kanungo: I suppose that is a very broad question and should be addressed to the Railway Ministry.

SAMPLE SURVEY OF LISTENING

***240. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1311 on the 17th December, 1954 and state:

(a) how many reports of the Sample Survey of Listening conducted by the Listener Research Units of the All India Radio have been received; and

(b) how many of these have been considered and the main decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) During the last five years 74 sample surveys have been conducted by the Listener Research Units of All India Radio and their reports have been received.

(b) Excepting four surveys, the rest were all conducted station-wise and were applicable to the problems of the stations and regions and to the listeners covered by the stations. The factual findings and other conclusions which emerged from all the reports have been taken into account as and when they were received and are kept in view while planning programmes and organisation. No comprehensive summary of all-India character based on such findings and conclusions has been made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many of these reports dealt with problems arising out of listening in rural areas?

Dr. Keskar: I would require notice to give the number, but quite a large part was meant for rural listeners.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these reports are classified according to the various items of programmes undertaken by the radio stations or by some other method?

Dr. Keskar: They are classified according to items, and, as the hon. Member appears to be interested in rural programmes, I might inform him that as a result of listeners research in rural areas, considerable changes in the rural programmes have been brought about.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Ministry has received any suggestions with regard to the programmes about music from the sample surveys?

Dr. Keskar: Yes.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the re-introduction of film music, as is reported in the Press, is as a result of these sample surveys?

Dr. Keskar: This has nothing to do with the sample surveys, and my hon. friend is under a misconception in asking if there is any re-introduction of film music. I have explained on the floor of the House many times that there has been no ban on film music, and film music has been continuing there, though probably in a restricted form.

POWER TO DELHI

***241. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether there will be any difference between the cost of power to be supplied to Delhi by the Power Houses at Nangal and the cost at present?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The power supply agreement between the Punjab P. W. D., Electricity Branch, and the Delhi State Electricity Board has not

yet been finalised; the Delhi State Electricity Board are considering the rates offered by the Punjab Government. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to give an indication of the difference between the existing and future rates of supply.

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are supplying power from the DVC to Calcutta and from Nangal to Delhi. May I know whether any attempt has been made to maintain uniformity as regards rate of payment, terms and conditions of supply etc., in respect of power supplied by all the river valley projects?

Shri Hathi: Attempts are being made, but the rate will depend upon the cost of generation at each particular project.

Shri L. N. Mishra: As regards Nangal, who is going to pay the recurring cost in regard to supply of power? Will it be paid by the Delhi people or the Nangal people?

Shri Hathi: The actual generation of power that is, management for the project, will continue to remain with the authorities themselves.

STEEL PLANT

*242. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British proposal to set up a steel plant in India has been received officially;

(b) if so, whether the terms and conditions have been finalised; and

(c) when the agreement is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). A proposal has been received on behalf of the British Government offering collaboration of British interests, in the setting up of an Iron and Steel Plant by the Government of India and to send a Technical Team here in this connection. An invitation in general term for the Technical Mission to come under the Colombo Plan has recently been extended by the Government of India.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Is it a fact that the technical experts are coming? If so, when are they coming?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The exact date has not yet been decided. The terms of reference for this Mission and certain other matters are under negotiation between the Government of India and the representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom. So it is only after the negotiations are completed that we can say as to when exactly they would be coming.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Could we get any information from Government about the location of the plant?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is too early to discuss about the location of the plant.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether any offers have been received from any other country? If so, what are those?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question regarding this.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether Government have made up their mind as to whether global tenders will be invited after an agreement is reached with the U. K. Government or whether the supply of the steel plant will be confined to the United Kingdom?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is one of the important aspects regarding which negotiations are going on.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether the Production Minister has stated somewhere that the new steel plant will be located in Bihar?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No, it will be either in Bihar or in Bengal or some other suitable place.

RURAL HOUSING

*243. **Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any publicity has been given to the Low Cost Housing scheme in rural areas; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. This scheme is being administered by the State Governments, who will undoubtedly publicise it to the extent necessary, in the light of funds available to them under the Scheme and the over-crowded areas in the States.

Shri Achuthan: May I know what will be the percentage of savings if this scheme is adopted in our rural areas?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I must confess that I did not follow the import of this question. I do not know what is the savings to which the hon. Member is referring.

Shri Achuthan: The lesser expenditure that would be entailed if the buildings are constructed as per this scheme.

Mr. Speaker: His point seems to be that instead of constructing the buildings ordinarily without the help of this scheme, what will be the savings if they put them through this scheme.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The difficulty is this. The questioner wants to know about Low Cost Housing and the Minister is answering about Low Income Group Housing.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think there is any confusion because there is no such thing as Low Cost Housing Scheme as such. I have already indicated in my reply that the scheme is Low Income Group Housing Scheme and so far as this scheme is concerned, it is a scheme for extending financial assistance to the prospective builders of houses. The extent of saving depends upon the individual house builder. It is for him to design within certain particular limits and to decide upon the agency of construction, the material to be used and all that. Really, there is nothing inherent in the scheme itself directed towards reducing costs.

Shri Achuthan: Is the Government aware that there was an exhibition in Delhi about Low Cost Housing arranged by the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply?

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

*244. **Shri Anirudha Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 39 on the 15th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the names of the other State Governments which have submitted their proposals for industrial developments for industries in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the nature of their proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) (1) Madhya Pradesh, (2) Andhra, (3) Punjab, (4) Travancore-Cochin, (5) Madhya Bharat.

(b) A statement indicating the proposals received from the State Governments is placed on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 29].

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि विभिन्न राज्यों से औद्योगिक विकास के जो प्रस्ताव आये हैं उनमें से कितनों पर योजना कमीशन अपना अन्तिम निर्णय दे चुका है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : अभी उनके किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर अन्तिम निर्णय देने का समय नहीं आता है, लेकिन हमने कुछ प्रारम्भिक रूप से अपनी प्रतिक्रियायें जाहिर कर दी हैं।

Shri L. N. Mishra: I want to know whether the States have generally recommended for the location of small-scale industries or large-scale industries also in their States?

Shri S. N. Mishra: That should be quite obvious from the statement laid on the Table of the House and I would better leave it to the hon. Member to draw his own inference.

STEEL PLANT

*245. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of the Indo-Soviet agreement for the location of a steel plant in Madhya Pradesh, a team of Indian Experts will visit the U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Team; and

(c) the manner in which the financial burden is distributed between the Centre and State Government so far as the location of this plant is concerned.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) the Agreement contains a provision for the reception by the U S.S.R. of one or more Indian delegations before and/or after the submission of the detailed Project Report for the establishment of the Steel Works.

(b) no decision regarding the composition of the delegations has been taken.

(c) The Steel Plant is being set up by the Government of India and will be owned and managed by the Government of India or by an organisation authorised by the Government of India. As such the question of sharing of the financial burden with the State Government does not arise. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has however undertaken to make State lands required for the location of the Steel Plant available free of cost and to bear any cost in excess of a guaranteed ceiling for privately owned lands. They have also guaranteed (i) an adequate and continuous water supply, as required for the Steel Plant, at rates to be mutually agreed upon and (ii) prior claim on all unleased mining concessions in respect of raw materials required for the project.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know what are the terms of the agreement which the Soviet Government have to carry out?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to refer the hon. Member to the copy of the agreement which I am presently placing on the Table.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: I understand that the whole scheme is for about Rs. 77 crores. Will the hon. Minister split the whole amount and give the estimates of costs of construction, cost of importing the machinery and the amount of working capital?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am afraid the hon. Member is going into the question too far in a detailed manner. This is not the proper time to answer the specific points he has raised.

Shri Joachim Alva: Was the Soviet offer the first in the field and the British followed thereafter, and may I know from the hon. Minister whether the British ever made a proposal offering us fullest co-operation and equality in the production of steel?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is true that as a time sequence the British did not make the offer till after the Soviet agreement went through or the Soviet offer was made. But, as regards the other point raised, it is a matter of inference.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know why the Government did not send any observers from this country to the Soviet Union to see the working of the steel plant there before arriving at an agreement?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is only a preliminary agreement. We are now

taking steps to send out our technical team or teams to Soviet Russia for the purpose the hon. Member has mentioned.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether we can have an idea of the time when the work will start?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The time is specifically mentioned in the agreement.

COMPETENT OFFICERS

*246. **Sardar Akarpuri:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to abolish the posts of Competent Officers and entrust their duties to Revenue Officers in Tehsils?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले) : जी नहीं ।

सरदार अकरपुरी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि आया काम्पीटेंट आफिसर्स का काम तसल्ली बख्श है, और वह कब तक खत्म होगा ?

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : काम तो बहुत तसल्ली बख्श है, लेकिन कबतक खत्म होगा यह नहीं बतलाया जा सकता ।

सरदार अकरपुरी : पंजाब में हजारों रिफ्यूजीज को जमीन नहीं मिली है । काम्पीटेंट आफिसर्स ने जमीन खाली कराकर उनको देनी है । तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार उनके यह काम तेजी से खत्म करने की ताकीद करेगी ?

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : माननीय सदस्य को यह नहीं मालूम है कि इसमें काम्पीटेंट आफिसर्स का सवाल नहीं है । काम्पीटेंट आफिसर्स इसलिए हैं कि जो कम्पोजिट प्रापर्टी है उसका डिवीजन करें, यानी इवेक्वी के इंटरेस्ट को अलग करें और क्लेमेंट के विवाद को अलग करें । लेकिन जहां तक जमीन देने का सवाल है, वह तो रेवेन्यू आफिसर्स का काम है ।

सरदार अकरपुरी : मैं तो तजर्बे की बिना पर कहता हूं । आप शायद रिकार्ड की बिना पर कहते हैं । जो वहां होता है वह यह कि नोटिस देकर जमीन खाली करवाई जाती है और उसको नीलाम कर दिया जाता है । तो जमीन एलाट करने का काम तो रेवेन्यू आफिसर्स का है और वे उसको करेंगे, लेकिन खाली तो वह करायेंगे । इस लिए मैं ने कहा कि क्या सरकार उनसे जल्दी जमीन खाली कराने के लिए ताकीद करेगी।

Mr. Speaker: The point is, it is true that the Revenue Officers allot the land which is vacated. But, the duty of vacating the land is that of the Competent Officers. Have Government considered that point of view to expedite the work of vacating the property so that it can be allotted by the Revenue Officers?

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : अगर वह सेपरेशन का काम है, तो काम्पीटेंट आफिसर्स जरूर करेंगे ।

EXPORT OF HUSKED RICE

*247. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the reasons for liberalising the export of husked rice and for the reduction of the export duty thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): With the return to normal conditions, the pre-war pattern of trade was allowed to be re-established. In the pre-war period India was both an exporter and importer of rice.

The export duty was imposed when there was a wide margin between internal and external prices. With the fall in world prices, the duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* could not be sustained and had to be reduced to the pre-war level of 2 annas 3 pies per maund.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether this liberalisation of export

is due to the view that there is surplus really and, if so, whether the Government is aware that the surplus represents more the deficit of purchasing power than surplus of foodgrains?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): We considered the whole matter and in view of the present easier supply we thought that the pre-war pattern of both imports and exports might be resorted to. What we have done is only to allow a trickle of exports. The maximum would be 2 lakhs tons of which sales to the extent of 74·050 only have been registered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Synthetic Petrol

***208. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to the production of synthetic petrol in the country; and

(b) whether any of the States have approached the Central Government for help in the installation of synthetic petrol plants?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Government have agreed in principle to the setting up of a synthetic oil plant in the country and as a preliminary to this have decided to obtain the necessary project reports from one or more firms of international repute.

(b) No. There was, however, an approch made in 1948 by a private corporation in Orissa through the Government of Orissa.

Slum Clearance (Bangalore)

***209. Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 306 on the 31st August, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Mayor of Bangalore has submitted any revised scheme for clearance of slums in the city; and

(b) if so, the nature of financial assistance sought and the terms and conditions of the loan, if any, proposed to be granted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Flood Control

***211. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for defraying the cost of protective measures to be undertaken for saving Dibrugarh and some other towns from the ravages of the Brahmaputra river;

(b) when the actual flood control measures in the region will begin; and

(c) whether the technical details of the control works have been thoroughly checked by the experts?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No amount has so far been sanctioned by the Government of India for the purpose.

(b) Work has already been commenced and is in progress.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Flood Control

***213. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the steps taken for controlling the floods of rivers Gandak, Rapti and Ghagra in East U.P. and North Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): In Uttar Pradesh, construction of bunds along the Gandak Rapti and Ghagra rivers

is in progress. In addition, small reservoirs on the Rapti are also under construction.

In regard to Bihar, the position is that proposals are under consideration of the State Government for filling up the gaps in Champaran embankment on the left bank of the river Gandak and improving about 16 miles of the Saran embankment along the right bank of the river.

MEETING OF THE PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

*214. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been finally agreed to hold a meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in March, 1955;

(b) whether any conference of officials of India and Pakistan will also be held before the meeting of the two Prime Ministers;

(c) whether all outstanding issues between the two countries will also be discussed; and

(d) whether Karachi has been fixed as venue of the meeting?

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (b). Yes, Sir. The meeting of the Prime Ministers will be held in New Delhi, while the meetings of the Steering Committees, consisting of officials of the two Governments, will be held in Karachi and in New Delhi.

GOA

*219. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that post Offices in Goa have been directed by the Portuguese authorities not to effect delivery of literature generally coming from India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Government have seen reports in the press, which the Portuguese Legation have denied, that secret instructions have been issued to post offices in Goa to stop the distribution of Prime Minister's speech in the Foreign Affairs Debate and other literature received from the Consulate General of India, Goa.

CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

*221. **Shri B. D. Shastri:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Regional Censor Boards are proposed to be dissolved and their work transferred to the Central Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

BHAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT

*222. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimated cost of the Bhakra-Nangal Project has been revised recently;

(b) if so, what is the revised estimated cost;

(c) how much expenditure has been incurred so far; and

(d) by what time the Project is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 157.39 crores. The revised estimate is under the consideration of the Bhakra Control Board.

(c) Rs. 99 crores upto the end of Nov., 1954.

(d) By the end of 1959.

COSMIC RAY RESEARCH LABORATORY (OOTACAMUND)

*227. **Shri S. K. Razmi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the setting up of a

Cosmic Ray Research Laboratory at Ootacamund;

(b) whether the building for the purpose has been acquired; and

(c) when is the Laboratory expected to start work?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The Government of India have taken no decision to set up a Cosmic Ray Research Laboratory at Ootacamund though several sites in Ootacamund were visited by Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission last summer with a view to ascertaining their suitability for a cosmic ray station in South India.

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is carrying out some high altitude cosmic ray experiments at Ootacamund. The equipment is located in the Gate House Quarters at Raj Bhawan, which have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Institute through the personal interest of the Governor of Madras.

Mahe Citizens

*228. **Shri Punnoose**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that restrictions on the civil liberties etc. of about 50 nationalist workers in Mahe have not yet been removed by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are being proceeded against for their political activities during the pre-merger movement; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). There are no restrictions on civil liberty in the entire state of Pondicherry including Mahe. The Hon'ble Member is most probably referring to certain old judgements of conviction passed *in absentia* in 1950 by the former French India Government against some nationalists leaders of Mahe for their political activities against the French Administration. All these judgements have since been quashed.

Employment

*229. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra**: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned for full employment through the development of the self employment sector of the National economy;

(b) if so, the nature of the plan; and

(c) within what period the entire unemployment problem is expected to be solved?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Goa

*231. **Shri Madhao Reddi**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Portuguese Government have released all Satyagrahis arrested for entering Goa;

(b) whether Government have received any note from the Portuguese authorities about this; and

(c) if so, how many persons have actually been released?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). On the 14th and 15th January, 1955, fifty seven Satyagrahis, who had been in detention in Goa without trial, were released and sent across the border into India. Prior information was given in a note from the Portuguese Legation.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

*237. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 846 on the 17th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any further schemes have been recommended by the Travancore-Cochin Government to be included in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how many of them have been accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals are under technical examination. They will be considered when the State's second five year plan is examined by the Planning Commission.

STEEL PLANT

*248. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had suggested to the Russian specialists in iron and steel industry to visit Sondur and Hospet in Bellary District of Mysore State so that they can study the possibilities of establishing iron and steel plants near about Tungabhadra Project; and

(b) if so, the opinion of the Russian specialists regarding the possibilities of starting iron industries in that area?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Relevant data regarding the establishment of a Steel Plant in the Mysore State was obtained from the Mysore Government and placed before the Russian Steel experts. The Russian experts also visited Bangalore and Bhadravati and held discussions with representatives of the Mysore Government and their experts. The need for visiting Sondur and Hospet did not arise.

(b) The Russian experts as well as the Mysore Government experts arrived at the unanimous opinion that direction of a Steel works of moderate size at Hospet is dependent upon the successful working of the lignite deposits in South Arcot. As steel making with the use of lignite on an industrial scale has not yet been undertaken anywhere, it would be necessary to watch the results of a small pilot plant before undertaking full scale exploitation of lignite for steel making.

गोआ

*२४६. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ४ जनवरी, १९५५ को पुर्तगाली सैनिक गोआ के वैलिगा स्थित प्रसिद्ध नरसिंह मन्दिर में जबरदस्ती घुस गये थे ;

(ख) क्या पुर्तगाली अधिकारियों ने मन्दिर का ताला तोड़ दिया था और सारे बहुमूल्य आभूषण तथा अन्य कीमती चीजें उठा ले गये ; और

(ग) इस मामले में भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): (क) से (ग). विश्वसनीय समाचार के अनुसार पुर्तगाली पुलिस ने गोआ के गांव वैलिगा में 'नरसिंह मन्दिर' पर आक्रमण किया, और कुछ कागजात को, जो कि लोहे की पेटी में रखे हुए थे छीन कर ले गई। इस घटना की पूछताछ हो रही है।

CANAL WATER DISPUTE

*250. **Shri S. N. Das:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by India since representatives of India, Pakistan and the World Bank

began discussing arrangements for the future use of the waters of the Indus River system;

(b) the number of officials sent abroad for the purpose; and

(c) whether any definite conclusion has been reached and agreement arrived at on the issue?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs. 7,34,900.

(b) 46 officers and other staff.

(c) The talks are continuing on the basis of the Bank's proposal made in February, 1954.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMPENSATION ACT

*251. **Sardar Hukum Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of revision petitions filed by the Displaced Persons so far against the orders issued in respect of their claims under the Displaced Persons Compensation Act; and

(b) the number of such cases as had to be adjourned *sine die* on account of the failure of the Claims Branch of the Chief Settlement Commissioners' Office, Delhi to send the files and records of the claims already decided?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 25.

(b) Nil.

कैलास और मानसरोवर को जाने वाले यात्री

*२५२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री २४ सितम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७०५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन यात्रियों की संख्या का पता लगा लिया गया है, जो १९५२ और १९५४ में माना, नीति कुंगरी-चिंगरी, दारमा और लिम्पूलेख दर्रों के रास्ते कैलास और मानसरोवर गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल के० चन्दा): (क) और (ख). जी हां, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार १९५२ और ५४ में कैलास और मानसरोवर को इन दर्रों से जाने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों की संख्या निम्न है :

दर्रे	१९५२	१९५४
लिम्पूलेख	११५	८२०
दारमा	८	२२
कुंगरी चिंगरी	१५५	२५९
होती नीति	२०	५८
माना	०	११
कुल	२९८	११८२

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS REGULATION AMENDMENT ACT

*253. **Shri Dabhi:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that South Africa has under the provisions of the Immigrants Regulation Amendment Act of 1953 which comes into force from 1-1-55, in contravention of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, prohibited the Indians living in South Africa from bringing over their wives and children living in India; and

(b) if so, whether there is any likelihood of the South African Government withdrawing the restriction?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. The relevant clauses of the Immigrants Regulation Amendment Act of 1953 prohibiting entry of certain categories of wives and children of persons of Indian origin in South Africa actually came into force with effect from the 5th October, 1953.

(b) In accordance with the resolution recently passed by the U.N. General Assembly efforts are being made to enter into direct negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa to discuss the general question of the treatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa. If these efforts succeed, the discussions will include the question of the removal of the ban on the entry of wives and children of persons of Indian origin into South Africa.

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

*254. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that many of the Indian Embassies abroad are not supplied with sufficient information material on India;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter; and

(c) the present arrangements and normal procedure to replenish information libraries abroad?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). A note giving the necessary information about the present arrangements and normal procedure is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 30].

We have received no complaints about the information or literature supplied being inadequate. In this matter, however, there is always a possibility of varying opinions as well as of improvement. Special attention is being paid to this matter with a view to supplying all suitable publications of the Government to Indian Missions abroad.

AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE

255. **Shri G. P. Sinha:**
Shri Heda:
Seth Govind Das:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have agreed to attend the Afro-Asian Conference; and

(b) the number of countries which will attend the said Conference as observers?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Invitations to the Asian-African Conference were issued by the Indonesian Prime Minister on behalf of the sponsoring countries and the acceptances will also go to him in the first instance. The Government of India have not yet been informed of the response to these invitations, but according to Press reports most of the countries invited have already accepted.

(b) There will be no observers at the Conference.

MEETING OF THE PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

*256. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the outstanding issues including the Kashmir issue will be discussed at the meeting of Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan to be held in March 1955; and

(b) if so, whether any informal meeting was held between the two Prime Ministers at Bogor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No specific agenda has been laid down for the meeting of the two Prime Ministers. It is, however, proposed to discuss various issues affecting Indo-Pakistan relations.

(b) No discussions took place between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan at Bogor on Indo-Pakistan issues.

INDIANS IN KENYA

*257. { Shri Amjad Ali: Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Jaswant Singh, an Indian Barrister of Nairobi has been served with an order of the Principle Immigration officer Kenya not to enter Kenya and has been declared a prohibited immigrant;

(b) whether any reason has been assigned for such an order; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

INDIANS IN MALAYA

***258. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Malayan Indian Congress met him on his way back from Djakarta to discuss some matters relating to Indian Nationals in Malaya;

(b) if so, the nature of matters discussed; and

(c) whether any discussion was held about their nationality in future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister met some members of the Malayan Indian Congress at Penang recently. The general situation in Malaya was discussed and the President of the Malayan Indian Congress explained the policy that they were adopting. No specific problems were discussed.

TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

***259 Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to para 105 of the Textile Enquiry Committee's Report recommending Governmental efforts for facilitating the conclusion of direct sales agreements between the central co-operative organisations and the more reputed yarn producers; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to implement the above recommendation?

The Deputy Minister of External and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

GOA

***260. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Goan Government has recently despatched about 2,000 soldiers to Daman?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Canda): From information available with Government, on the pretext that aggression was being planned against Daman, the Portuguese authorities are believed to have re-inforced the existing armed forces there by about 200 men.

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER OF GOLD COAST

***261. Shri B. D. Shastri:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast is visiting this country some time in March 1955;

(b) if so, whether he is coming at the invitation of Government; and

(c) what is the main purpose of his visit to this country?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The Gold Coast Prime Minister,

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, has expressed his willingness to pay a goodwill visit to India at the invitation of the Government of India but the time of the visit has not yet been settled.

Boundary Disputes

*262 { Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: / Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: / Shri Sarangadhar Das: }

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the Financial Commissioners of the East and West Punjabs was held in the first week of January, 1955;

(b) if so, the items discussed; and

(c) the decisions, if any, taken?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). A meeting was held between the Financial Commissioners of Punjab (I) and Punjab (P) in Chandigarh on the 7th January, 1955, to continue the discussions between them which are being held periodically in respect of outstanding boundary disputes on the Punjab (I)—Punjab (P) border. Another meeting has since been held between them in Jullundur on the 3rd February, 1955. A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving a list of items discussed at these meetings. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 31.]

The two Financial Commissioners do not take any decisions. They are required only to make recommendations to their respective Central Governments. The Governments of India and Pakistan will discuss these recommendations when the talks between the two Financial Commissioners have concluded. Negotiations between the two Financial Commissioners are still continuing.

Children's Films Society

*263. { Shri Ibrahim: / Shri K. C. Sodhia: }

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 149 on the 18th November, 1954 and **state:**

(a) whether Government have granted any aid to the Children's Films Society; and

(b) if so, the amount granted for the current financial year and the conditions attached to it?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Children's Film Society has not yet been registered. Provision has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1955-56 for a sum of Rs. 1,82,500. Grants are to be made on the basis indicated in my answer to starred question No. 149 on 18th November, 1954.

Flood Control Schemes

***264. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have solicited Pakistan's cooperation in the schemes for controlling floods in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, how far Pakistan Government has responded in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) In view of the extensive and frequent damage in East and West Bengal caused by floods in the Ganga and the Brahamputra, the Govt. of India have suggested to the Govt. of Pakistan the desirability of formulating on a co-operative basis flood control measures on the two rivers.

(b) A reply is awaited from the Government of Pakistan.

REPORT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

*265. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action on the recommendation of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee regarding the expansion of the Penicillin Factory, Pimpri, to produce other antibiotics like streptomycin and synthetic anti-malarials, sulpha drugs and vitamins; and

(b) if so, the target of production set for these products in the first year of production?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee in this regard are under the consideration of the Government.

PLANTATION ENQUIRY COMMISSION

*266. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1502 on the 22nd December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Plantation Enquiry Commission has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commission was asked to submit its report within a year of its appointment and that period is not yet over.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS

*267. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the progress of Socio-Economic Survey of some Indian cities undertaken by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission has so far sanctioned socio-economic surveys in 21 cities. Reports of four surveys are expected to be ready between April and June, 1955, while reports of three other surveys are expected to be ready between July and September, 1955. In eleven other cities field investigations are in progress and the work is proceeding more or less according to schedule. Surveys in the Metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi will be conducted over a period of 3 to 4 years. Work in the remaining 3 cities has not commenced.

Persons in charge of all city surveys have been requested to submit interim reports particularly containing such information as is likely to be useful in the preparation of the 2nd Five Year Plan.

HOUSES FOR SCAVENGERS

*268. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state whether Government are making any provision for housing of scavengers on the lines of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme during the current Plan period out of the savings from other heads?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): In view of the large demands being received under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme and the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, it is not possible to say at this stage whether there will be savings of any significant magnitude for diversion to scavengers' housing during the current plan.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

*269. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the development of Tungabhadra Project is far behind schedule;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to accelerate its execution; and

(c) the amount given so far by Government to the State Governments for the development of the ayacut of the Tungabhadra Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Work on the Tungabhadra Project is proceeding according to schedule. The development of ayacut area, is however, behind schedule. This is primarily the responsibility of the participating Governments of Mysore, Andhra and Hyderabad. These Governments have reported that steps are being taken to develop the ayacut area. In this connection, they have asked for financial assistance from the Centre. The Government of India have already offered assistance to the extent of Rs. 54,02,500 to Hyderabad. Similar assistance to Andhra and Mysore States is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

औद्योगिक, गृह-निर्माण योजना, पेप्सू

*२७०. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेप्सू सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के गृह निर्माण योजना ऋणों को स्वीकार करने में अपनी असमर्थता इस कारण प्रकट की है उन पर लिये जाने वाले सूद की दर बहुत अधिक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार सूद की दर को घटाने का विचार करती है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). नवम्बर १९५४ में पेप्सू सरकार ने यह कहा कि हो सके तो कम आमदनी वालों के लिये मकान योजना में दी हुई सूद की दर कम कर दी जाये। उन्हें यह समझाया गया कि इस योजना में सूद की साधारण दर में कमी करने का विचार नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसी कमी करना दान subsidy देने के समान होगा। इस पर वह सूद की उसी दर पर योजना चलाने को तैयार हो गये हैं।

Evacuee Lands

*271. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) when the notification regarding the acquisition of evacuee lands in the name of the President of India is likely to be issued by Government; and

(b) whether only one Government notification will cover all the evacuee lands or these will be acquired in stages?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Notifications acquiring evacuee agricultural lands in the States of Hyderabad, Bhopal and Mysore have been issued. In regard to the Punjab and PEPSU, these will issue shortly.

(b) No. Notifications will issue when evacuee lands in any area are to be acquired.

पत्रिकायें

*२७२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "भारतीय समाचार" और "इंडियन इनफर्मेशन" को फिर से प्रकाशित करने के विषय में कोई अन्तिम निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से इन प्रकाशनों को फिर से आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As soon as a final decision has been taken in consultation with the Estimates Committee upon their recommendations on this subject.

AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE

*273. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of peaceful transfer of Portuguese Settlements in India will be discussed at the forthcoming Afro-Asian Conference in April, 1955; and

(b) whether the opinion of the member States has been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No.

(b) No.

NEWSREEL

*274. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of copies of each newsreel taken out at present;

(b) whether Government propose to increase this number in accordance with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee as contained in para. 21 of their Eleventh Report;

(c) if so, by how much; and

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 79 copies during weeks in which a documentary as well as a newsreel is released and 157 copies during weeks in which the newsreel alone is released.

(b) to (d). The recommendations of the Estimates Committee are under consideration.

GOA

*275. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the citizens of Goa who wear Gandhi Cap are being harassed by the Portuguese Government?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Government of India have seen reports in the press, which they have no reason to disbelieve, that the wearing of Gandhi Cap is an offence in Goa and that persons who wear Gandhi Caps are subjected to police harassment.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

*276. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for Industrial employees in Delhi under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme during the period April, 1954 to February, 1955; and

(b) the number of quarters at present under construction?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Nil.

(b) 38.

GOODS TRAFFIC BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

*277. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any official communication from the Pakistan Government calling for talks for unrestricted goods traffic between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the views of Government on the proposal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT

*278. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the progress so far made in the

survey of the employment situation in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A statement showing the progress so far made in the survey of the employment situation in the country is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 32.]

SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT

*279. **Shri S. N. Das:**
Shri Sarangadhar Das:

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, and if so, what progress has been made in the direction of implementing the recommendation of the Synthetic Oil Committee with regard to the establishment of a synthetic oil plant;

(b) whether any foreign Engineering Firm has been asked to prepare any project report; and

(c) if so, the name of that firm and whether any agreement has been signed in that regard?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Government have recently agreed in principle to the setting up of a synthetic oil plant in the country and as a preliminary to this, have decided to obtain project reports from firms of international repute. Further action is now being taken in the matter.

(b) and (c). Not yet.

चीन से इंजीनियर

*२८०. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन के जल संरक्षण (वाटर कंजर्वेशन) मंत्रालय के चीफ इंजीनियर ने कोसी तथा अन्य नदियों का निरीक्षण किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसने वर्तमान कोसी बांध तथा अन्य भविष्य की परियोजनाओं के बारे में सरकार को कोई सलाह दी है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) चीन के जल संरक्षणी (वाटर कंजर्वेन्सी) मंत्रालय के मुख्य अभियन्ता (चीफ इंजीनियर) ने कोसी योजना-क्षेत्र का जनवरी १९५५ में निरीक्षण किया ।

(ख) उन्होंने वर्त्तमान कोसी बांध की योजना को ठोस बताते हुये यह सलाह दी कि कोसी नदी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के साथ साथ नदी की तलहटी में मिटटी या रेत संचित हो जाने की समस्या (सिलटिंग) पर भी उचित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

HANDLOOMS

59. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of conversion of handloom into powerloom or semi-automatic loom in the case of co-operative organisation from out of the funds provided by Government for the purpose; and

(b) if so, what has been decided in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee which has made this recommendation is still under consideration.

ROADS

60. **Shri Anirudha Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the amount spent by the various State Governments on the development of roads and communication under the First Five Year Plan upto 31st December, 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): On the basis of

the information available in the Planning Commission, a statement indicating the actual expenditure for 1951-54 and 1954-55 (revised estimates) on Roads under the Five Year Plan is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 33.]

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

61. **Shri Anirudha Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have submitted any proposal for rural and small town electrification; and

(b) if so, its nature?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The State Government requested for Central loan assistance of Rs. 24 lakhs in the current Plan period for the Bhagalpur Electric Supply Company (Rs. 6 lakhs to be given as loan to the Company) and for acquiring and developing six privately owned Electric Supply Companies (Rs. 18 lakhs). The proposals have been accepted by the Central Government.

BRASS METAL INDUSTRIES

62. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to help the brass metal industries within Ghatal Sub-division in the district of Midnapur, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken; and

(c) how far these steps will remove the difficulties now being experienced by the owners of such industries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). This is primarily a matter for the State Government. As far as the Central Government is concerned, a grant of Rs. 2,500 and a loan of Rs. 25,000 has been given in 1954-55 to the West Bengal Government for supply of raw materials to brass and bell-metal artisans.

OFFICE OF PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONER AT DELHI

63. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Pakistani Citizens employed in the Office of the Pakistan High Commissioner at Delhi: and

(b) the diplomatic immunity enjoyed by the Pakistani Staff in this office?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 116.

(b) They are accorded immunity from jurisdiction, both criminal and civil, in accordance with international law and on a basis of reciprocity.

मार्शल टीटो की भारत यात्रा

६४. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मार्शल टीटो की भारत यात्रा के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने स्वागत तथा अन्य मदों पर कितनी राशि व्यय की ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): यूगोस्लाविया के राष्ट्रपति और उनके दल के भारत आने पर खर्चा के लिए २ लाख रु० की व्यवस्था की गई थी, लेकिन दरअसल कितना खर्च हुआ है उसका हिसाब अभी तैयार नहीं हो सका ।

AMMONIUM SULPHATE

65. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Minister of Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Ammonium Sulphate produced in the Sindri Fertiliser

Factory during the year 1954 and its approximate value; and

(b) the quantity sold during the same period?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 2,78,077 tons valued at Rs. 7,64,71,175.

(b) 3,14,341·5 tons.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

66. Shri Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of houses and establishment previously declared as evacuee property which were restored to their owners during the year 1954; and

(b) the number of applications pending so far for restoration of evacuee property and the period for which they have been pending?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected.

ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

67. Shri S. N. Das: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request of the Government of Sudan for economic and cultural assistance; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Minister for Commerce and Industry of the Government of Sudan, Mr. Ibrahim El Mufti visited India last year. He had discussions with the Planning Commission and the Minister for Commerce and Industry. He generally expressed the desire of his Government for India's assistance in the industrialisation of Sudan and for the services of Indian engineers, doctors, judicial officers etc. The Sudanese Minister was assured that the Government of India would be glad to help to the best of their ability and to consider any concrete proposals by the Sudan Government. Mr. Hamid Tewfik Finance Minister of the Government of Sudan, has also visited India recently.

So far, we have received requests for persons who can serve as judicial officers, and for the services of two officers of the Geological Survey of India, and for an Educationist. A panel of candidates has already been recommended to the Sudan Government for final selection of judges. The Chief Justice designate of Sudan has arrived in India to interview the candidates.

We have placed the services of Shri K. G. Saiyidain at the disposal of the Government of Sudan for a period of 65 days to serve as Chairman of Secondary Education Commission. The Government of Sudan also asked us for publication of advertisements in Indian newspapers for the posts of teachers, surveyors, census officers railway engineers, entomologists, signal and telegraph engineer, marine officers etc. All requests have received prompt attention.

25th February, 1955

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOLUME I, 1955

(21st February to 12th March, 1955)

NINTH SESSION, 1955

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1—15)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

LOK SABHA

Friday, 25th February, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON

DEATHS OF SARVASHRI R. V. THOMAS AND E. JOHN PHILLIPOSE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the very sad demise of two of our friends namely, Shri R. V. Thomas and Shri E. John Phillipose.

Shri Thomas was a member of the Constitutent Assembly from the 17th June, 1948 to the 9th December, 1948. He also served as Speaker of the Travancore Assembly for some time. He passed away suddenly of heart failure on the 22nd January, 1955 at Palai in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri E. John Phillipose was also a member of the Constituent Assembly from the 17th June, 1948 to the 8th August, 1949. He was also a member of the Travancore-Cochin Assembly and had served for some time as a Minister in Travancore-Cochin. He passed away at the Central Hospital, Madras, on the 23rd February, 1955.

We mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to their families. The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION, 1955-56

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1955-56, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damondar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-44/55.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY LIMITED AND AGREEMENT WITH U.S.S.R. FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF AN IRON AND STEEL WORKS

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

(1) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited for the period 1st April, 1953 to 31st July, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-45/55.]

(2) Text of Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the establishment of an integrated iron and steel works in India. [*Placed in Libray. See* No. S-46/55.]

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION ON STARRED QUESTION NO. 677

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): It will be recalled that with reference to a Starred Question No. 677, tabled by Shri G. L. Chaudhary and Shri Lotan Ram, on the 8th September, 1954, enquiring whether the Ceylon Government proposed to remove their Quarantine Office from Mandapam, Shri G. L. Chaudhary asked in a supplementary the Government of India intended to purchase the buildings etc., after the closure of the Quarantine Camps.

In reply thereto, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary, stated that the buildings were the property of the Government of India and would continue to belong to them.

The correct position, however, is that the buildings belong to the Government of Ceylon and not to the Government of India. The question of their purchase will be fully considered after a final decision for closing down the Quarantine Camp has been taken.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I would like to inform the House about the order of legislative business which will be brought before this House upto and inclusive of Saturday, the 5th March, which will be the first of the alternate Saturdays in March, on which the House has agreed to have a sitting.

1. University Grants Commission Bill (Under current discussion).
2. Drugs (Amendment) Bill.
3. Dentists (Amendment) Bill.
4. Four resolutions seeking approval of the House of Notifications enhancing or levying export duties on certain commodities.
5. Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill.
6. Essential Commodities Bill.

The House will consider the above Bills on 28th February, and 1st and 5th March, 1955, on which days only time will be available for legislative business.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*contd.*

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): During the last two days in this House as well as in the other House, every view and sentiment expressed in the President's Address has been criticised or commended except its grammar and style. The President's Address, obviously, is the policy statement of the government of the day, and, therefore, naturally it cannot contain the totality of the programmes. The government of the day wants to give that in the course of the next few months of the year and it must, therefore, confine itself to a sort of a general expression of Government's intention. It is not my desire to take every important item, but I propose to refer briefly to two or three and to one in little more detail.

Unemployment in this country is mounting up and the Government is quite aware of it. We have the magnificent promise of the Finance Minister that in the course of the next ten years, the problem of unemployment will be solved. All I want him to do is just a little thing, namely, to absorb and re-employ the 60,000 poor retrenched clerks of the Civil Supplies Department of the Government. If that is done, I shall accept it as an earnest of his policy.

There is another matter which is of a little more consequence and that is the Credit and Development Corporation. I know that it can be more

adequately and appropriately discussed at the time when financial proposals are made, but today I feel that I ought to point out that this Corporation although we are told that it is registered under the Indian Companies Act and is a private affair, is given a guarantee by the Government. The Government is not a private affair and it has given a guarantee to foreign investors in this Corporation. The Government has agreed to advance a sum of Rs. 7½ crores without interest for a period of 15 years and has agreed for its repayment in small instalments. During these 15 years, taking into consideration the interest at the prevailing rate, with compound interest, it means another Rs. 7½ crores to private industrialists, on whose dividend there has been no limitation, nor does the agreement that has appeared in the papers show any adequate or effective control over the management and functioning of this Corporation. However, as I said, this is a matter which can be more adequately dealt with at the time of the Budget.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

There is another matter which is of graver consequence, and that is the falling of prices of agricultural produce. We are assured in the Address that when a particular level is reached, Government will intervene and purchase. Here is a phenomenon in which we find that the agricultural prices are moving one way and the prices of manufactured and semi-manufactured articles moving in another way. This is not an indication of the economic health of the country. In 1946 or there abouts, the government of the day appointed a Committee of which Prof. Gadgil and Shri Gorwala were members, and they made a report, in which they stated definitely that in view of our economy which is predominantly agricultural, there must be a sort of reasonable relationship between the prices of agricultural commodities and the prices of manufactured or semi-manufactured commodities,—a sort of parity. That proposition which, in my humble opinion, is a fundamental proposition, it seems the Government has not accepted, and that report is now in the Secretariat which often is considered as the grave of many useful information. Now, the prices are falling and if the Government does not intervene at the proper time or if it intervenes a little late, the result will be that the advantages will be annexed by the merchants who have already started stocking and purchasing. In 1951-1952, when Government decided to increase the price of paddy by a couple of rupees in Bombay and elsewhere, the result was that, by the time that order became actually operative, the poor agriculturist had already parted with paddy and it was the millers who profited then. The same thing might again happen. Whatever we have been told about the satisfactory character of food production this year is, in a way, illusive. If there is no rain or no signs of good rain in June and early July, those who have already stocked will raise the price and the consumers will suffer. Today, the primary producers are suffering. Three months hence, the consumers will suffer. Secondly, the Report of the Reserve Bank Committee on Agricultural Credit Survey has already recorded, as a matter of fact, that the indebtedness of the agricultural classes which was being wiped out and more or less finished in the course of the last few years has shown a different tendency and the agricultural indebtedness is on the increase.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): Which is the report that you have referred to?

Shri Gadgil: The report that has been published by the Reserve Bank Committee very recently. You can verify from it. This is the position. I therefore submit that the Government should act in time and not wait for events, because this particular

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aspect of our economy is an economy which depends on factors which are beyond the control of human beings, namely, good monsoons.

The last thing which I want to speak about is the criticism of the 'socialist pattern' of society. I find that on the 21st December, 1954, this House unanimously accepted an amendment which was like this:

> "The object of our economic policy should be a socialistic pattern of society and the tempo of economic activity in general, and industrial development in particular should be stepped up to the maximum possible extent".

Now, in this Address today, it is not the 'socialistic' pattern, but the word 'socialist' is used. Obviously, what was passed in this House in December, 1954, was a decision not of any particular party, not a decision of any particular group, but that resolution was passed unanimously, and therefore nobody can challenge the *bona fides* of this House. Some criticism was directed that this was something which was merely a slogan or something which was not meant to be acted upon. But what has happened? At Avadi, the majority party, namely, the Congress Party, passed a resolution and the phraseology of that resolution is this:

> "The establishment of a socialistic pattern of society where the principal means of production are under social ownership or control, production is progressively speeded up and there is equality of distribution of the national wealth".

Here are the phrases: "Socialitic pattern of society" and "socialist pattern of society". Whatever different shades there may be, the broad fact remains that the genus is the same whether the egg is boiled or half-boiled or crushed or is an omelette.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Or rotten.

Shri Gadgil: Or rotten. I expect this only from Shri More.

Shri S. S. More: When my friend is speaking, I am reminded of rotten things.

Shri Bansal: Which is the rotten egg?

Shri Gadgil: The point is that after all there may be some difference here and there. But the broad fact remains that the future economic set-up of society will be on socialist lines. I will vary the metaphor and say that it is *am* and not jam. Whether that *am* is *Lucknow ka langda* or *Alfanso* or this, that and the other—these may be different varieties—the fact is that it is mango and not guava. It is not capitalist reorganisation of society; it is socialist organisation of society. What the implications are, let us study. Therefore, I do not like to refer to the views variously expressed. Somebody said, "Oh, here is a pattern which even some capitalists have accepted". I am not worried about whether A accepts it or B rejects it. I go upon text. The text is 'the socialist pattern'. I say that although the majority party which formed the Government and in its party meeting a few days ago expressed the ideal to be 'socialistic' pattern; the fact that in the Address today the words 'socialist' pattern are used is, in my humble opinion, very significant. It is not without design or deliberation that this change has been made. Therefore, the first thing was a double contingency—'socialistic' and 'pattern'. Today, there is only one contingency, only one limitation and that is 'socialist'. Let us take the words as they are. What is it that we understand by socialist pattern of society? Essentially, the means of production, their ownership, their control and the system of distribution, are the main things which, in my humble opinion, are relevant for the consideration of this term. What is intended? The intention is

obvious from what I read from the resolution passed by the Congress, namely, that the principal means of production are to be under social ownership or control and the distribution will be on an equitable basis. Now, in this connection it may be argued that merely by saying that this is our object will not be enough. I agree. But this is only a general outline of the ideal. The real concrete programme perhaps will come when the Government presents its budget and the Government presents its developmental plans. Every action, financial or otherwise, every action in the economic sphere and in the sphere of industrial development will be judged by the people and by very vigilant opponents, who occupy the Benches here, in the context of the resolution passed by the House, and the resolution, with the slight change which is not insignificant, that will be eventually passed in this House. My humble submission is that although the Government is not yet convinced about the nationalisation of existing industries, I want to tell the Government very humbly that even if you leave certain industries in private hands today, you will be acting against the spirit of the Constitution which lays down that there shall not be concentration of wealth in a few hands. According to some, by taking over the existing industries we will be investing merely in junk. It is not so. A reference to the returns received by several managing agencies of the existing concerns will go to show how very few people have made tons of money. Out of Rs. 13 crores of managing agency commission, nearly Rs. 4 crores are received by less than one dozen managing agents. If this is not concentration of economic wealth and power in a few hands, I fail to see what is the concentration of economic wealth and power in a few hands But they will find eventually as they go on planning and executing and implementing the plan that these industries cannot be allowed to run irrespective of what is being done in other sectors. Today or tomorrow these industries will have to be either nationalised or more rigorously controlled. In so far as the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank is concerned that is a step in the right direction, although the motive is not the same in so far as the Members of Government are concerned. I remember on a previous occasion the Commerce Minister who often says he is going, but has not gone and is coming, said that a great step has been taken towards nationalisation of banking, that means, on the score of ideology. Here is another Member of the Government, who, while speaking before the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay said very recently:

> "Government assumption of control over a sector of commercial banking is not dictated by any ideological considerations. It is a recognition of the practical need for ensuring a comprehensive development of banking and the extension of credit facilities to important sectors of the economy at present inadequately served."

I am sure the practical needs of implementing the plan will drive the Government to nationalising even the existing industry. I am, therefore, not at all suspicious about the intentions of Government, because the logic of events will drive them to do as we desire them to do, if not today, at least tomorrow.

The motives of Government have been challenged. I am sure, Sir, that so far as the head of the Government is concerned, he is intellectually convinced that it is only socialism that will save the country. So far as his other colleagues are concerned, I am certain that they are equally vigorous. It is, of course, true that there are certain people in Government who believe in private enterprise. But they have got political integrity, there is a collective responsibility and they are bound to follow the unanimous wishes of this House expressed in December last about the pattern of

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society that ought to be erected in this country.

Now, there are other people who still believe that this is all useless and that we should try some other philosophy. I can assure the House that this has been tried since the birth of the world, but it has not succeeded so far. The philosophy of दान as साम्यक विभाग: has failed to bring about happiness and harmony in the society.

The masses are wide awake. They have realised that they are the masters of this country. There is moreover the solemn pledge that we have given them by the resolution passed last December. It is not merely a pledge; I should say it is a bond solemnly entered, assuring these masters of ours that certain things will happen and no plutocratic logic, or what I should say patrician autocracy will deprive them of their dues. If any such attempt is made, all I can say is that they will make short work of any Government, white or red, whatever be its colour.

Mr. Chairman: It is very unpleasant for me to ring the bell several times to call upon Members to stop and not to exceed the time-limit. Would they oblige me by not obliging me to ring more than twice?

Shri Gadgil: I still think that what this House has done is binding on every Member. It is binding on the Government of the day; it is binding on any other Government that may succeed unless the electorate reverses the verdict and chooses some other form of society or some other variety of economic organisation. So far as I am concerned, I believe that given the earnestness on the part of Government, efficiency on the part of the administration and eternal vigilance and cooperation on the part of the people, socialist society will come into existence not at a far off distant future, but, I must say within the life-time of some of us.

श्री उइके (मंडला-जबलपुर दक्षिण—रक्षित—अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में जो विकास योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया है उसके बारे में मुझे अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में, अपने प्रान्त में और दो एक दूसरे प्रान्तों में अपने आदिवासी भाइयों के बीच जाने का और उनके साथ काम करने का मौका मिला है। आदिवासी लोग भारत में सब से भोले और पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं किन्तु आदिवासियों में जो उत्साह है, इस राष्ट्रीय विकास योजना के सम्बन्ध में, जैसा कि मैंने देखा है, वह उत्साह शायद ही किसी अन्य सभ्य समाज के किसी भी वर्ग में हो। वे स्वेच्छा से काम करने को तैयार हैं। सब जगह आदिवासियों की ओर से एक ही आवाज मुझे आती सुनाई दी है और वह यह थी कि हम श्रमदान देने को तयार हैं, हमारे यहां सड़कें होनी चाहिएं, हमारे गांवों में पीने के लिए पानी के कुएं होने चाहिएं, हमारे यहां स्कूल होने चाहिएं और इन सब चीजों को हासिल करने के लिए हम स्वेच्छा से काम करने को तैयार हैं। यही बातें जहां कहीं भी मैं गया मुझे सुनने को मिलीं। परन्तु एक बात जो बहुत ही निराशाजनक है और जो हरजगह ही देखने में आई वह यह है कि राष्ट्रीय विकास योजनाओं में जो अफसर मुकर्रर किए गए हैं उन अफसरों में इन आदिवासियों के साथ सहानुभतिपूर्वक व्यवहार करने की भावना नहीं है। यही एक कारण है कि जितना उत्साह उनका होना चाहिए था, जितना कार्य उन आदिवासी विभागों में होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हो रहा है। मैं इस सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर उन्हें भारत का विकास करना है, अगर उन्हें इन पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को ऊंचा उठाना है और जो लोग इन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में रहते हैं और जिस को सरकार ने पिछड़ा हुआ विभाग माना है, उस विभाग में पूरे-पूरे विभाग में—यह

राष्ट्रीय विकास योजना शरू करनी चाहिए ताकि सबसे पहले उस पिछड़ी हुई जमायत को, इस पिछड़े हुए वर्ग को, अपना विकास करने का प्रथम अवसर मिल सके। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि सरकार को ऐसे अफसर मुकर्रर करने चाहिएं कि जिन के अन्दर मिशनरी ज़ील हो ताकि पिछड़े हुए इन इलाकों के अन्दर रहने वाले भोले लोगों के दिलों के अन्दर काम करने की भावना जो पहले ही से है वह और ज्यादा बढ़े। इन अफसरों के अन्दर रौब से काम लेने की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए, शासन करने की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए और इनको अपने आप को बड़ा नहीं समझना चाहिए। इन को लोगों की सेवा करने की भावना से काम करना चाहिए। मैं एक कम्युनिटी प्रोजैक्ट में गया। उस कम्युनिटी प्रोजैक्ट का अफसर मेरे पास आया और कहने लगा कि साहब आपकी यह मोटर देख कर मुझे ऐसा लगा है कि मैं अपने मां-बाप से मिला हूं। मैंने उनसे कहा कि भाई, इसका क्या कारण है कि आप इस मोटर को ही अपना मां-बाप समझ बैठे। उसने कहा कि इस भाग में हमें बड़ी मुश्किल से मोटर देखने को मिलती है। बाद में पता लगाने पर यह मालूम हुआ कि यहां के जो अफसर हैं जिन पर कि कम्युनिटी प्रोजैक्टस चलाने का कार्यभार है वे महीने में कई बार, आठ-आठ और दस दस बार सिनेमा देखने के लिए शहर जाते हैं और अपना मनोरंजन करते हैं और इसके साथ ही साथ उस आदिवासी विभाग में काम करने का पूरे ३० दिन का वेतन भी पाते हैं। तो वे १५ दिन तो, सिनेमा देखने में, हर महीने लगा लेते हैं और १५ दिन महीने में काम करते हैं, और वह १५ दिन भी अगर दिलचस्पी से काम करें तो भी कुछ काम हो सकता है। लेकिन उनको तो मोटर देखकर मां-बाप याद आते हैं। ऐसे लोग क्या आदिवासियों में काम करमें ? जिन लोगों को वहां मकर्रर किया गया है वे शहरी जीवन के आदी हैं और वह वहां नहीं रहना चाहते क्योंकि वहां तो पानी तक की बड़ी मुसीबत है। वहां के लोग साल में ६ महीना पत्तों और रेत से आबदस्त लेते हैं। तो जब आप कालिज से निकले हुए नौजवानो और बच्चों को वहां भेज देते हैं तो वे कैसे काम कर सकते हैं ? अगर आप वहां ज्यादा उम्र वालों को भेजें तो मुमकिन है कि वे काम कर सकें क्योंकि उनकी सारी मुरादें पूरी हो चुकी होती हैं। अगर आप वहां पर नौजवानों को भेजेंगे तो वे वहां पर काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि वहां पर जो आदिवासियों में आज उत्साह है उसका समय रहते पूरा लाभ उठा लेना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जो आपका संविधान में उनके उत्थान का दावा है वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। और उनकी अवस्था वैसी ही रहेगी। अगर आप सारे विभागों में एक साथ विकास योजनायें लागू करेंगे तो नतीजा यह होगा कि जो आगे हैं वे और भी आगे हो जायेंगे और जो पीछे हैं वे और भी पीछे हो जायेंगे। इसलिए अगर पहले किसी विभाग में आपको विकास करना चाहिए तो वह है अनुसूचित विभाग और घोषित विभाग।

इसके अलावा दूसरा सवाल जंगल का है। जंगल ही इन लोगों के जीवन का सहारा है। लेकिन अब जो जंगल के कानून बने हैं उनसे इनको बड़ी मुसीबत हो रही है। इन कानूनों से वे लोग रात दिन परेशान हैं। मैं एक मर्तबा देहरादून गया था और मैंने वहां जाकर फारेस्ट कालिज देखा और उसके सब विभाग देखे। न जाने इस कालिज की खोजों से आदिवासियों को कब लाभ होगा। लेकिन मैंने जो बातें वहां पर देखीं वह उन लोगों को बतलायीं। वहां जो मैंने देखा उसको देखकर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि मैं किसी बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए देश में हूं, हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हूं। मैंने अपने भाइयों को वे बातें बतलायीं जो कि इस कालिज

[श्री उइके]

में हो रही हैं। मैंने वहां पर देखा कि बांस को फायर प्रूफ बनाया जा रहा है और उसकी उम्र २५ साल की की जा रही है। घास को भी फायर प्रूफ बनाया जा रहा है और उसकी भी उम्र २५ साल की हो जायेगी। हमारे यहां सलई की लकड़ी बहुत होती है जो कि किसी काम नहीं आती थी, सिर्फ शादी में काम आती थी। मैंने वहां पर देखा कि उसका कागज बन रहा है। नेपा और बल्लारशाह कागज की मिलों से ४४ हजार रुपया प्रतिवर्ष वहां पर इस बारे में शोध करने के लिए दिया जाता है। अगर इस लकड़ी का कागज बनने लगेगा तो हमारे देश को लाखों रुपये साल का लाभ होगा। तो मने अपने भाइयों को बतलाया कि वे जंगल में ऐसी चीजों को न काटें जिनसे हमारे देश को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। अगर इन चीजों को ठीक से काम में लाया गया तो हमारे देश को बहुत लाभ होगा और उस रुपये से सरकार हमारा उत्थान करेगी। जब मैंने उन लोगों को बतलाया कि अब तुम्हारे बांस और फूस नहीं जलेंगे और २५ साल तक ठीक हालत में रहेंगे तो उनको बहुत खुशी हुई। देहरादून में यह भी शोध की जा रही है कि जो तेंदू का फल होता है उसमें आज से चौगुनी मिठास हो जाय और वह दुगना बड़ा हो जाय। ऐसा हो जाने पर इस फल से वहां के लोगों की आमदनी भी ज्यादा हो जायगी और मीठा फल भी खाने को मिलेगा। यह जान कर वहां पर लोगों को बड़ा संतोष हुआ। अभी तो इस फल की कोई कीमत नहीं है। इन बातों को जानकर हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों को इतनी खुशी हुई है कि वे उन मुसीबतों को भूल गये हैं जो कि उनको जंगल के कानूनों के कारण उठानी पड़ रही हैं। वह लोग आज बहुत उत्साहित हैं। वह इस बात से बहुत संतुष्ट हैं कि उनके उत्थान के लिए देश के अन्दर इतना अच्छा काम हो रहा है। मैं फिर यही कहूंगा कि अगर आप कहीं उत्थान का कार्य करना चाहते हैं तो उसे सबसे पहले आदिवासियों में कीजिये। ये लोग ढाई करोड़ हैं। इनकी ओर आपको सर्वप्रथम ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि ये लोग सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं। अगर आप इनको सहायता देंगे तो यह बहुत जल्दी उन्नति कर लेंगे और आपको सहायता देने योग्य हो जायंगे।

अब उनके सम्बन्ध में एक बात और है। वे लोग उस काम से जो देहरादून में उनके लिए हो रहा है, उसे सुन कर बहुत खुश हैं, लेकिन जो मुहकमा उनके उत्थान के लिए खोला गया है उससे उनको सन्तोष नहीं है। यह मुहकमा उनका उद्धार करने के लिए खोला गया है लेकिन वह उलटा उनका नकसान करता है। यह विभाग उनकी संस्कृति का नाश कर रहा है और मारल्स का नाश कर रहा है। और जो पैसा सरकार देती है उसका हिसाब कागज पर तो आता है लेकिन उससे आदिवासियों को ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होता है। अगर किसी आदिवासी लड़के को २५ रुपया स्कालरशिप दिया जाता है तो उसे ६ या ७ रुपये महीने का खाना तो दिया जाता है और सही २५ रुपये की ली जाती है। बाकी रुपया न जाने कौन ले जाता है ? इस तरह के उदाहरण मुझे अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में देखने को मिले। भारत के संविधान की धारा ३३९ में यह दिया गया है कि राष्ट्रपति संविधान के लागू होने से दस साल बाद इस बात की जांच करावें कि आदिवासियों का कितना उत्थान हुआ है। इसम यह भी दिया हुआ है कि यदि वह चाहें तो इस समय के पहले भी इस तरह की जांच करवा सकते हैं। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अभी वह समय है जब कि धारा ३३९ के अनुसार एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाय जो कि यह जांच करे कि यह जो करोड़ों रुपया आदिवासियों के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है, वह जायज खर्च हो रहा है या नाजायज खर्च

हो रहा है। अगर यह जांच नहीं की गयी तो जो दावा आपने संविधान में किया है वह पूरा नहीं होगा

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि संविधान बदलने वाला है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसके अन्दर यह चीज भी कर दी जाय कि जो क्रिश्चियन आदिवासी हैं उनको दूसरे आदिवासियों से अलग कर दिया जाये। जो क्रिश्चियन हो गये हैं उनको आदिवासी न माना जाये। आजकल सबको एक साथ रखने का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो सहूलियतें हमको दी जाती हैं वह अधिकतर ईसाई आदिवासियों को मिल जाती हैं और इसलिए बहुत से आदिवासी ईसाई बनना चाहते हैं। मैं उदाहरण के लिए बतलाता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों की जनसंख्या ५० लाख है और ईसाई आदिवासियों की पांच हजार। परन्तु भारत सरकार से जो ५७ स्कालरशिप हम लोगों को दिये गये उनम से ३४ ईसाई आदिवासियों को मिले और केवल २३ दूसरे आदिवासियों को दिये गये। संख्या के अनुपात से यह स्कालरशिप मिलने चाहिएं थे यह मेरा कहना है। इसलिए हमारे आदिवासी भाई यह सोचते हैं कि हममें और ईसाइयों में तो अब कोई फर्क है ही नहीं और अब धर्म रहने वाला नहीं है, तो हम क्यों न ईसाई हो जायं और पढ़ने-लिखने की अधिक सुविधाओं से लाभ उठावें। वह सोचते हैं कि अब हमारे ईसाई हो जाने में क्या हरकत है। अभी दो आदिवासियों को विलायत जाकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की सुविधा दी गयी है, पर दोनों ईसाई लड़कियां ही गयी हैं। आदिवासी ईसाई सारे भारत वर्ष में दस बारह लाख होंगे पर आदिवासी तो ढाई करोड़ हैं। उनके बच्चों को विलायत जाने की सहूलियत नहीं मिलती।

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member mean that 34 of 57 scholarships had gone to Christians alone?

Shri Ulkey: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: What is the population of Christian Advasis compared to others? Does the hon. Member know?

श्री उइके : मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्रिश्चियन आदिवासी पांच हजार हैं और दूसरे आदिवासी ५० लाख हैं। अकेले मध्य प्रदेश में पांच हजार धर्म परिवर्तित ईसाईयों के चौंतीस लड़कों को स्कालरशिप मिले हुए हैं जबकि पचास लाख आदिवासियों के केवल तेईस लड़कों को ही स्कालरशिप मिला हुआ है। इस तरह हमारे साथ घोर अन्याय हो रहा है, और इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि विधान जब बदलने वाला है तो विधान में यह तब्दीली होनी चाहिए कि ईसाई आदिवासी अगर हैं तो उनको अगर सरकार कुछ देना चाहती है तो उनको उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात से दे और भारत के आदिवासियों के लिये जो रक़म मंजूर की गई है वह और जो नौकरियां और स्कालरशिप आदि मिलने चाहियें वह सब उनको उनकी संख्या के अनुपात से दिये जाने चाहियें। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो मैं गवर्नमेंट को यह चुनौती देना चाहता हूं कि सारे आदिवासी ईसाई हो जायेंगे क्योंकि वहां उनको जितना उनकी संख्या के हिसाब से मिलना चाहिये उससे ज्यादा मिलता है। पिछली मर्तबा भी मैंने कहा था और आज भी इसको कहा चाहता हूं कि और किसी तरीक़े से आदिवासियों को संतोष नहीं होगा। मेरे पास अपने प्रान्त की कई ज़िलों की और अन्य प्रान्तों के लोगों की चिट्ठियां आयी हैं और उनसे मेरे दिमाग में एक रोशनी हो गयी है और मैं उसको आपके सामने और सरकार के विचार के लिये रखना चाहता हूं.....

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : हम शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों के साथ भी ऐसा अन्याय होता है.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

श्री पो० एन० राजभोज: केवल पांच मिनट चाहता हूं.....

Mr. Chairman: I cannot allow the hon. Member to intervene like this and take up another Member's time.

श्री उइके : वह रोशनी यह है कि उनके दिलों में यह बात पैदा हो गयी है कि भाई सरकार ने यह जो विधान में ऐसी बातें बना री हैं और आज धर्म परिवर्तित आदिवासियों को हमारे साथ क़रार दे दिया गया है, यह अनुचित है और हमारे साथ अन्याय है और हमें यही सवाल सरकार के सामने उठाना होगा कि हम अपना धर्म किसी भी हालत में बदलना नहीं चाहते चाहे कुछ भी हो लेकिन हमारे शिक्षित बच्चों पर इसका बड़ा बुरा असर पड़ रहा है और वह ईसाई बनते जा रहे हैं। इसलिये सरकार के सामने हमें यह चीज़ रखनी है कि विधान के अन्दर जितनी सहूलियतें आदिवासियों के लिये दी गयी हैं वह सारी की सारी वापिस लेली जायं या फिर धर्म परिवर्तित आदिवासियों को उनकी जनसंख्या के हिसाब से अलग स्कालरशिप रिज़रवेशन और पैसा दिया जाय और बाक़ी आदिवासियों को दिया जाय। सरकार को आज जो अन्याय आदिवासियों के साथ में किया जा रहा है उसको इस तरह दूर करना चाहिये और उसके लिये सरकार को विधान में आवश्यक तबदीली करने पर शीघ्र विचार करना चाहिये। इतना ही कहते हुए राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण के ऊपर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव सिंह साहब न रक्खा है, उसका म हृदय से समर्थन करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): It is not possible for the President to include everything of importance in his Address.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: For considerations of space and time. It is also not possible for the same reasons for speakers on behalf of Government to deal with every single point raised in the debate. That is all the more true in regard to the Address and the debate at the beginning of the Budget Session. Fortunately, I have no doubt that there will be plenty of other opportunities for taking up some of these points. I am intervening in this debate only to deal with a few of the many matters that have been raised by hon. Members which concern particularly my Ministry.

The first point I should like to take up is that raised by the hon. Member from Poona Central in regard to the effective control by Government of the operations of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation. His point is that a large sum of money has been placed as loan without interest at the disposal of the Corporation. The justification for this step has been given to the House before and as a general principle I endorse the proposition that Government should ensure that the intention behind doing so is realised. The intention obviously is that the Corporation should be enabled to make loans for new industrial concerns at a reasonable rate of interest. If one calculates the probable interest on this amount say at Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 25 lakhs, and if one imagines that once the Corporation gets into its stride, its resources would be of the order of about Rs. 25 crores, then it is easy to see that this might enable them to advance money at about 1 per cent. less. Therefore, what the Director on behalf of Government will have to see is that money is advanced to the industrial concerns at a reasonable rate of interest and that it is in balance with the rate of profit or dividend which the Directors of the Corporation declare for the shareholders. These are matters which come up irrespective of whether

there is any particular or specific agreement bearing on this point. There are means open to the Government by way of issue of advice apart from the deliberations in which the Director will take part to ensure that this kind of balance is maintained.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): There is only one Government Director out of 11.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Here is a case of one being equal to many. We will have all the prestige and influence of Government behind him and that means of the community and the Parliament.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): May I ask why such facilities are not given with regard to agricultural loans?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: These facilities have been given to agricultural loans for a long time past now. The Reserve Bank advances money at the rate of 1½ per cent.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): So, it is not without interest.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The cases are not on all fours. Hon. Members have been misunderstanding me. Here is money to be advanced to industrial concerns and what we want to ensure is that they get it at a reasonable rate of interest while the profits of the Corporation in balance are limited. In the case of co-operative societies, what we do is to advance money through the Reserve Bank, through the Apex Co-operative Bank, at 1½ per cent., so that we ensure or at least try to ensure that by the time the money reaches the cultivator, it reaches him at a reasonable rate of interest. The objectives are the same; the methods are slightly different according to the circumstances of the case. (*Interruptions*). May I pass on to the next point, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: This sort of interruption will lead us nowhere.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not think it is in the interest of everyone to linger on interest so long. The next matter I wish to take up is that of the profits made by British managing agencies. I am not here to justify any dimensions of profit that they are making, but I do think it is worthwhile to understand the situation in its proper perspective.

In the first place, the hon. Member from Calcutta North-East totalled up the profits of these companies for a period of seven years—I believe that is correct—before he derived the percentage. I think it will be much better to take a single year's profit and then, to relate it to the share capital. That is the usual procedure which, I am sure, on reflection he will accept. Even if he had done so, I think the figures would have been misleading though not to the extent, of course, which was indicated by him in his statement. It is probably known to him that it is the practice of well-managed companies to plough back as working capital a part of the profits they make every year and therefore, the profits made during the particular year should be related to the total capital effectively employed during that year. That is the usual way of calculating the relation of returns to capital employed. In the case of many companies, ploughed-in profits of previous years constitute a larger proportion of the total effective capital employed than the nominal capital put into the concern originally.

The second point is so far as managing agencies are concerned, it is, I think, fallacious to think that the earning from managed companies should have some relation to the share capital of the agency company. It is quite conceivable that an agency company with a very small nominal capital might be managing more than one company—it happens very often—and may draw earnings from them many times its own share capital. The essential point is that these earnings represent the remuneration

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

due to the managing agent for personal services, that is to say for management of companies, and are therefore the return on the efforts put in by the agency company in managing the companies, rather than on the capital employed in the agency company itself. It would be equally unreasonable to say that a Manager of a company in the shape of his remuneration is getting so much per cent. profit on his capital, because we do not really know what capital was employed. Certainly some capital had to be invested in creating the managerial competence, but that is not the way in which these things are computed.

Another point is that this consideration applies as much to Indian managed companies as to British ones.

Then the real answer to the point that managing agencies draw exorbitant remuneration is that the Companies Bill contains provisions which are designed to restrict such remuneration to reasonable limits; and, as I say, that applies to all managing agencies, whether Indian or British. This is a separate problem.

The same Member quoted figures to show that companies managed by British managing agency companies were making these profits and this was another source of profit to the agency companies in addition to their agency earnings from these companies. Here again, this point is relevant that what he has taken is the total of the profits of these companies over a number of years, and then he has related it to the original nominal capital. But he has forgotten the fact that in these old established companies a considerable portion of the effective capital consists of ploughed in profits of the previous years.

Also, there is the question of a managing agency holding investments in another company, and there is no way of preventing such a company from getting on their investments whatever dividends are declared in that other company every year. So far as I am aware, investments by British managing agency companies in the companies they manage are, except for one or two exceptions, not so heavy as the Member is inclined to think. Anyway, the general problem is a problem of profits to be viewed in their proper perspective, and that kind of question does deserve and will get continuous attention from Government.

Then, I proceed to deal with the point made by the hon. Member for Dhenkanal and West Cuttack in regard to famine conditions in Orissa. His charge has been that relief work has been held up by the fact that the Central assistance has been niggardly and that more radical measures are necessary in the form of an expenditure of Rs. 15 crores to be placed at the disposal of the State Government. Now, I think, in order to have some right perspective in this matter we ought to see the facts and figures relating to such occurrences in the past. Here are some of the figures. The entire Central assistance that Madras drew for famine relief in Rayalaseema and other areas of that State between 1952 and 1954 was about Rs. 260 lakhs and Rs. 68 lakhs towards gratuitous relief, a total of Rs. 328 lakhs. Then there are the States which were afflicted by floods this year and where the damage and also the havoc caused was extensive. Assam has an estimated expenditure on relief at about Rs. 400 lakhs in the current year. Bihar, which has been affected by floods in some areas and by drought in other areas, has an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 5 crores. West Bengal's estimate is Rs. 3·20 crores. These figures have to be borne in mind against the fifteen crores of rupees suggested by the hon. Member.

As regards the facts about Orissa, in September last the State Government reported scarcity and distress conditions in certain parts of the State. They estimated, after collecting full details, that they would have to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 130 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 95 lakhs in the next year and asked for financial assistance. The Centre very readily agreed. We gave them a ways and means advance of Rs. 130 lakhs to cover the entire expenditure proposed in the current year. Only a portion of the advance will be recoverable as a loan. For the next year the State Government have revised their requirements from the original Rs. 95 lakhs to Rs. 354 lakhs and yet again a second time to Rs. 400 lakhs. We have agreed to this estimate and shall make due disbursements as and when the money is required.

The House will, therefore, see that whatever expenditure has been deemed to be necessary for that State has been readily accepted by the Centre and funds placed at the disposal of the State. And, therefore, I do not think it is a just charge to level against the Centre that it has been niggardly.

Now, I might incidentally say something about the policy adopted by the Centre in giving outright grants to States for famine relief, although that has not inhibited State Governments in their proposals for affording relief. The general pattern for giving financial assistance towards relief of distress conditions in States was, till last year, to give a grant of 50 per cent. towards the expenditure on gratuitous relief and to offer a fifty per cent. loan towards the cost of relief works. Ceilings for each category were also to be fixed. In the current year, however, we have reconsidered this matter and greatly liberalised the conditions of Central assistance. In the first place we have done away with ceilings. Towards gratuitous relief the grant would be fifty per cent. of the cost up to the first two crores spent thereon and seventy-five per cent. of the excess over that amount of Rs. 2 crores. We have already included in gratuitous relief such schemes of relief works where no new assets are created for the State, as for instance roads which may be washed away later or roads which have to be replaced when they are washed away. When assets like roads and public buildings are damaged as in the case of floods we have agreed to give substantial grant for repairs. We have made our formulae much more liberal and elastic than before and all the State Governments have been informed in detail. The House can, therefore, rest satisfied that finance is not the inhibiting factor either here or in the States in affording relief.

The House must also remember that apart from this expenditure directly on famine relief measures—and that matter was adverted to by the hon. Member—there are also other avenues in which work is made available in affected areas. All the developmental activity in those areas generates employment, and this is an indirect but important measure of relief which must not be overlooked. We have also agreed to give additional developmental loans wherever necessary.

This is so far as the last season is concerned. The present condition of standing crops, according to the latest reports received in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, is generally satisfactory throughout, and also the supply of water.....

Shri Sarangadhar Das: What are the crops standing now?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Well, whatever may be standing. I do not know Dhenkanal as well as the hon. Member.

Shri S. S. More: Sugar.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sugar.....and also the supply of water, except in Sambalpur, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj. I have also a report from the State Government which more or less

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gives the same facts. But I have said enough on this particular subject. (*Shri Sarangadhar Das*: No more). I do not know what these rumblings and grumblings are. I must proceed to the next important subject, that is, agricultural prices to which reference was made by many speakers, particularly the Member from Bhandara.

1 P.M.

He said,.....

Some Hon. Members: Name?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Hon. Members are expected to know the name.

Shri S. S. More: You know ours is an infant democracy.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think it is Shri Asoka Mehta: he comes from Bhandara.

He raised the question whether we are going to industrialise on the basis of the exploitation of the peasantry. Certainly it is a very pertinent question. Democratic development must, I agree, eschew this kind of exploitation. That is the very reason why we do not view with equanimity the present price relationship to which attention was also drawn by another hon. Member from Poona Central.

Some Hon. Members: Who is that?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is Shri Gadgil. This is the last reference by constituency. But, in applying remedies or adopting correctives, one must not go too far. The likelihood of agricultural prices falling rapidly was not envisaged when the Plan was formulated in an atmosphere of inflation. There were some at the time who thought that the targets of increased production in that sector were much too optimistic. Developments in this respect have been far more favourable than we expected owing to a combination of factors. But, this very good luck has created a new problem, that is, the problem of falling prices. Of course, to a certain extent, a downward adjustment of price level and of the cost of living was desirable. But, equally sharp and excessive falls in prices are never desirable. There is common ground. The remedy is to take steps that would raise the demand for the products of the agricultural sector. In respect of commercial crops, for instance, one corrective measure that we have taken, that we are constantly taking, is to liberalise exports by all the means at our disposal. In the case of food crops, the domestic demand can be raised by increasing employment and money incomes and that is, in short, the case for stepping up the development expenditure under the Plan. This is being done. The response of the economic system, of course, cannot be expected to be immediate. Therefore, we have to recognise the problem of a short term distress and short term adjustment. For meeting this, we have announced our readiness to buy certain grains in areas particularly affected. We recognise that what may be called open market operations in foodgrains and other agricultural products can and should be undertaken by us in the interests of price stability and in the interests of fairness or the distribution of incomes as between the different classes of producers.

One must remember that sometimes the interests of these different classes are conflicting. For instance, if prices go up, agricultural labour has to pay more or the impoverished lower middle income groups in the cities suffer. Such operations, apart from the conflict of interests, to the extent to which we undertake them, require finance. That is a manageable problem. It all depends on the particular circumstances of the time. It also requires organisation, that is personnel, warehousing facilities, etc. The Rural Credit Survey Committee to which reference was made by Shri Gadgil, has made a recommendation in regard to the development of

warehouses. This is under consideration. In other words, we recognise that the problem has to be faced. We have recognised its existence and we know the broad answer to it. But, it takes time to make the institutional arrangements. In the Second Plan period, maintenance of relative prices will have to be provided for. We recognise it as part of the Plan for the allocation of resources. Even under the present Plan, the problem has been stated; for the reasons that I gave the case was for preventing a rise in prices rather than preventing price falls. To a certain extent we have been taken by surprise. This was inevitable when the First Five Year Plan was formulated, in the circumstances. For the immediate present, we have a policy of limited price support and also the concomitant policy of increasing public expenditure. I have little doubt that the aggregate demand in the economy will go up in the next few months. Therefore, the conclusion is that there is no warrant for the inference that industrial development is to be carried through at the cost of the peasantry. The only point is that the corrective measures should not be over-done. We must be quite clear as to the precise import of market behaviour before one interferes with the forces of demand and supply which brings about a continuous adjustment in society. But, as for the objective, I am in agreement with the hon. Member.

The last subject that I shall take up is that of unemployment. We all recognise that this problem of unemployment and under-employment is serious. I do not know whether I have exceeded the time. If that is so, I shall not enter on it. I shall reserve it for some other occasion.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister can reserve it for another occasion. Some more Members are anxious to speak.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I shall reserve it to another occasion. I have a lot to say. I hope I shall have that occasion.

Mr. Chairman: This does not mean that the Government has no reply. I take in that for want of time, the reply could not be given now.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I am not going to take up much of the time of the House because I desire that others also should participate in the debate. There are four specific points that were made by certain hon. Members, also on this side. I am going to reply very briefly to these.

One was the complaint about the omission of reference in the President's Address to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I may point out to the hon. Members that Government have their fullest interests at heart and are doing whatever is possible for bringing up the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Merely because there has been no reference in the short Address of the President, it does not in any way betray any lack of interest. There are numerous occasions on which this question has been discussed and will also be discussed. I need not at this stage point out what the Government have been doing both in the form of legislation and also in the form of money grants to the various State Governments. To the extent that there is some helplessness or a feeling that progress is not very great, the Central Government, I may point out to this House, is not responsible at all. Happily, the State Governments also are taking full interest in the matter and I am quite confident that the depressed classes of the population will have their interests fully safeguarded so far as all the Governments are concerned.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: When?

Shri Datar: As early as possible.

Another question was raised about the Scheduled Tribes. About the Scheduled Tribes also, Government have been making special grants under the Constitution. An hon. Member on this side raised certain questions about

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taking the religious question into account. So far as grants to Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I may point out to the hon. Member that the Scheduled Castes have been enumerated on the basis of castes or as members of the Hindu society. So far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, there has been no caste consideration at all. Other considerations have been taken into account. You may have Scheduled Tribes people belonging to Christianity or belonging to other religions.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): They belong to Hinduism.

Shri Datar: The Scheduled Tribes have nothing to do with Hinduism as such so far as enumeration of the Tribes is concerned. The House will kindly understand that in respect of Scheduled Tribes, other factors or requirements were taken into account, and it is perfectly possible to have Christians as members of the Scheduled Tribes, and therefore so far as the question of grants.....

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Scheduled Castes are also getting in some places.

Shri Datar: No.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: In Andhra.

Shri Datar: So far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, they are members of Hindu religion, and if in any particular case a member of the Scheduled Castes becomes a Christian or ceases to be a Hindu, he is not entitled to those special advantages which are given by the Constitution to the Scheduled Castes. But so far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, the conditions are entirely different and there you cannot take into account the religious aspect, and Government.....

श्री उइके : मैं ने प्रार्थना की थी या तो संविधान को चेंज कर दिया जाये या जनसंख्या के हिसाब से इसाइयों और आदिवासियों को सहायता दी जाय ।

Shri Datar: So far as that question is concerned, Government will consider that question as also the question of appointing a Scheduled Tribes Commission as it has been laid down in the Constitution.

And lastly, before I go to the next question, I may point out to the Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that Government have been doing whatever is possible to bring these classes and tribes to a common level of enlightenment and education with the other communities.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: What about their economic condition? You are responsible.

Shri Datar: Then, a point was made about Manipur. Here again we have a ticklish question. Manipur, the House is aware, occupies a strategic position. It was formerly ruled by a ruler and then there was what was yesterday stated to be a legislature and a Ministry. When that State was taken over after integration, Government found that in the interests of the people of this backward tract, it was necessary that it should be treated as a Part C State, and it is under the direct administration of the Government of India. Now, a question was raised as to whether at this stage, before it has reached a stage of improvement, along with other States, we should introduce the legislative machinery and the Ministry in this small and tiny State in India. To that question, a clear answer was given by the then Home Minister, Dr. Katju, in the last session of Parliament. He stated that the Government had appointed a high-power Commission—the States Reorganization Commission—which would take into account all these factors including the future set-up of Part C States, and therefore he counselled patience so far as the organisers of this agitation were concerned. In spite of that, there are certain elements which are needlessly agitating this question, after agitating themselves

over this question. Now, what they are doing is, they have no specific grievance, or specific complaint to make; they state that the agitation has been started in September last year for the purpose of compelling the hands of Government to introduce the legislative system and also the Ministry. Now, that is a point which cannot be considered at this stage, and after the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission are received and the public opinion found out, then Government will take all necessary steps for bringing this State, to the extent that is possible, in line with other parts of India. Therefore, I would request that they ought not to have started this agitation at all.

Lastly, the kind of agitation that they have started is called *satyagraha*. One of the fundamental principles of *satyagraha* is that the means to be followed ought to be absolutely clean and non-violent. Here in this case I have before me a long list or catalogue of not merely the illegal acts but the violent acts that have been carried on. Can you imagine that a large crowd gets into the offices and obstructs officers from carrying on work, and in some cases officers are tried to be kidnapped, and even the Inspector-General of Police had to suffer injuries, because these people tried to obstruct the legitimate carrying on or discharge of work.

Then, there is a Council of Advisers. Now, so far as these advisers are concerned, it may be open to these people to induce by persuasive means a particular Adviser or the Council of Advisers to submit their resignation. In this case what has been done is, he is sought to be compelled to tender his resignation, and if he would not resign, attempts are made to carry him away. Can you also imagine that in these cases the police vehicles have been demaged and they have been taken away in some cases, and even the Sub-Divisional Officer himself was attempted to be kidnapped? A number of police constables have suffered serious injuries, and therefore, in the light of all these circumstances.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is not giving way.

Shri Datar: I am not going to yield at all.

In view of all these circumstances which are violent acts, I would appeal to this House to consider the question of *satyagraha*. Now, let us not do any damage to the great expression "satyagraha" which was invented by a great Indian *viz.*, Mahatma Gandhi. *Satyagraha* insists on truth, it requires non violence, it requires clean methods. If, for example, I as an officer want to carry on my work, is it open to the organisers of—I would not call them mob—this agitation to enter into the office, to obstruct the work, to remove the files? Are these actions in consonance with *satyagraha*? That is a point which has to be seen. And ultimately, what happens is that as a result of all these actions, there are troubles for the people, in this sense that there are breaches of the peace. There was a firing at one place. The circumstances were enquired into and it was found that the firing was justified because of the fact that very violent acts were committed by these mobs. After all, mobs have to be controlled and the responsibility is that of the organisers, who have to be extremely careful before they launch on certain acts which have such dangerous implications. Therefore, I would appeal with all the sincerity at my command to the organisers of this agitation to wait for a few months, because we are going to get the report of the States Reorganization Commission by about the middle of this year, and in the course of a few months thereafter Parliament will know what the particular recommendations are. We shall find out the views of the people of Manipur, and then this question can be settled in a very peaceful manner, because it is the desire of Government to settle all questions by peaceful methods.

Then, I would pass on and speak very briefly about two other States. A

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complaint has been made that in Travancore-Cochin State the Rajpramukh of that State ought to have accepted the advice of the former Chief Minister and ought to have dissolved the legislature. You will find those very persons who are advocating this policy just advocated the other policy when the Andhra Proclamation was under consideration.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): If you are referring to me, you are absolutely misquoting and misrepresenting me because I never said that.

Shri Datar: I am not referring to you. I am referring to others.

So far as certain Members of the Opposition are concerned, they stated that when there was a failure of the confidence motion in the Andhra Assembly it was the duty of the Governor to have explored ways and means of having an alternative Government formed. Now, that could not be done there because there you will find there was a neck to neck fight there and it was 67 on the one hand and 68 on the other. But, take the case of Travancore-Cochin in this connection. So far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned, as all the Members are aware, there are 118 Members in the Legislative Assembly. Out of these 118 Members, for the no-confidence motion there were 60 Members, mind you. Sixty is a clear majority, even so far as 118 is concerned. Now, as against 60, you will find that there were only 31 against, and a very large number, mind you, about 27 were absolutely neutral. Under these circumstances, if 60 members are the party which can command the vote of 60 members,—which is more than half of 118,—and they can be requested to form a government, then is it wrong? So far as the constitutional....

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I know whether 60 members supported the formation of the Ministry?

Shri Datar: I would point out to the hon. Member the constitutional position. In all such cases where ..

Shri Velayudhan: For the no confidence motion I can understand; but did 60 members support the formation of the Ministry?

Shri Datar: Will you kindly wait for a few minutes?

Now, a particular position arose in Travancore-Cochin, and the Rajpramukh had to consider the questions as to what should be done, whether he should have the Assembly dissolved, and whether he should have President's rule. Kindly take into account that President's rule is to be an exception, and as far as possible, it should be avoided. In that case, the Rajpramukh had also to consider whether there were other possibilities which he could explore. And the other possibility was calling upon the member who had 60 votes with him, and enquiring of him whether he would form a government. In some cases, people come in even with a small majority to form a government. That is what actually happened in Andhra and in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri Velayudhan: Why was it allowed?

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): But did the Rajpramukh consult the Home Ministry of the Government of India?

Shri Datar: No consultation is necessary at all. The Rajpramukh is there, and he has got full discretion to consider the situation in all its bearings.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

The points he had to consider were these. I would like to say to this House what the factors to be considered were. One was whether there was the possibility of an alternative to the dissolution of the Assembly.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Alternative Congress government.

Shri Datar: The second was whether there was another alternative government possible. The third was whether that alternative government had elements of stability in it. So, these are the factors which have to be taken into account. And lastly, you have also to take into account this matter, namely that hardly 11 months have passed since the last general elections were had, and there was no knowing whether, assuming that Government had ordered a general election after the dissolution of the Assembly, the position would have improved at all. Has anything happened within the course of 11 months, which would make it possible for the various constituencies to return a particular party in a sufficiently large number? But if, on the other hand, as in the present case, there was the Congress Party which had a very large strength, i.e. 45, and then there was also the TTNC....

Shri Velayudhan: Why was the same thing not done last time?...

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members to listen to the hon. Minister; on that issue, a difference does exist, and it cannot be settled here.

Shri Datar:...which had 12 votes. So, you will find that the Rajpramukh found that there was a party which had got 45 votes or 46 votes, and which had also the support of another sub-party—you cannot call it a separate party, for it was only a sub-party; its members are members of the Congress Party, but they have differences only on one question and not on others.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): On a point of order. Is the hon. Minister addressing this side or addressing the Chair?

Shri Datar: I am entitled to address the Chair, but I am entitled to look any side I like, and there can be absolutely no objection to that. I can even look this side, without showing any disrespect to the hon. Member.

Mr. Chairman: Sometimes, the Chair should also expect your gaze.

Shri Datar: It should expect to the largest extent. So, under these circumstances—I am looking at you now—the Rajpramukh was fully justified in calling upon this party to form a government, because he found that it had got a fairly comfortable majority for carrying on the administration in as stable a manner as possible. Therefore, my submission to this House is that the action of the Rajpramukh is perfectly in order, and also proper, because he has taken into account all the various factors that I have placed before the House, and after taking into account all these factors, he has assessed the situation quite correctly, and then he has called upon the party which had in its arms the full support, and which had elements of stability, to form a government. And let us hope that this government will live long, because it has got a greater support than the government which has been thrown out. You cannot carry on a government with 18 members. They carried on because...

Shri Velayudhan: 45 members. With 18 members have carried on for 10 months?

Mr. Chairman: I have already requested the hon. Member to exercise greater restraint. The hon. Minister is concluding presently. A difference we might have, but we cannot decide the issue here.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): He is more loyal than the king himself.

Shri Datar: So far as the present Ministry is concerned, I would say without any fear of contradiction that it has greater chances of stability and success than the Ministry that has been thrown out. I would not say anything more, but I would only point out to this House that the action of the Rajpramukh was not only in order, but was also proper under the particular circumstances of this case.

The last point that I want to make a reference to very briefly is about the Andhra elections. So far as the Andhra elections are concerned, only a few days ago, we had an adjournment

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motion, and the Hon. Home Minister made a detailed statement pointing out how he has been taking great interest and he has been seeing to it that the elections are carried on in as fair, as free, and as peaceful a manner as possible. So, these were the three criteria that he had before himself, and he has addressed all the officers there accordingly. You will be surprised to find that there are as many as 20,000 people working in various parts, for bringing about a success of these elections; and all these government officers have been warned that they have to be extremely fair, that they have to be impartial, and that in case it is found that any government officer is either dabbling in elections or is having recourse to unfair means, then disciplinary proceedings will be taken against him, and then he has at his back full force against all contingencies. Therefore, on account of the fact that the arrangements were absolutely foolproof, and that the incidents narrated are only a few, on account of the fact that we have a Governor there, who is very strong, and who is also acting according to correct principles, and also on account of the fact that four-fifths of the election is already over, and only one-fifth still remains—and on the 27th, the last leg of the elections will be completed—I am quite confident that here we have an election in respect of which, or we have here officers in respect of whom, even an hon. Member of Parliament, namely Shri Sundarayya of the other House had to say that the police and the government were acting in a proper way. He has given that certificate, and it has been published in the papers.

Shri S. S. More: When did he give it?

Shri Datar: He has given that certificate.

Shri S. S. More: Can you rely on newspapers?

Shri Datar: Just as you can quote from newspapers, I am also entitled to quote from newspapers.

Shri S. S. More: Did you also get it verified from Shri Sundarayya?

Shri Datar: I would read out to the hon. Member what he himself has stated.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): What is that paper?

Shri S. S. More: Forget the paper, and go on.

Shri Datar: I shall read out that statement, for it is very interesting: but after all, there is some sting at the back, and I am going to read that sting also.

> "An hon. Member, even Shri Sundarayya, a top ranking Communist leader, and an M.P. ....."

Shri S. S. More: Do you accept that he is top ranking?

Shri Datar: So far as the Communists are concerned, it is for them to consider whether he is at the top or at the bottom.

An Hon. Member: He is the leader of the Party.

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members not to go on interrupting like this.

Shri S. S. More: We are only seeking some clarification.

Mr. Chairman: If that is challenged by the opponents, that might look better. I think Shri S. S. More should not do that.

Shri Datar: It is a compliment to Shri Sundarayya that he is a top ranking leader. To continue the quotation:

> "...had to admit that the police were generally doing their duty honestly. ....."

So, this is a certificate from a quarter which is not giving any such certificates at all except under the stress of circumstances. I am not quoting here a Congress paper or a Congress leader or any other leader.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is it his statement or some newspaper correspondent's impression?

Shri Datar: He had to admit that the police were generally doing their duty honestly, but then he remembered that he was in the Opposition, and he added that 'in some places, they were siding with landlords'. I thank God that all that he stated, all that he alleged, was that 'in some places, they were siding with landlords' and not with Congressmen. (*Interruptions*).

I am finishing my last sentence.

Therefore, I submit that so far as the elections in Andhra are concerned, so far as the conduct of the elections is concerned, they have gone on very well, and I am quite confident that with the support and co-operation of this House, even the last part of the elections, on the 27th, would pass off very smoothly. These are the points to which I thought a reply was necessary. Otherwise, a needlessly wrong opinion was likely to be created. Therefore, I submitted the answer so far as these points are concerned.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTIETH REPORT

Mr. Chairman: Now, we will take up non-official business and resume the other discussion at four O'clock. I would ask Shri Altekar to move the motion regarding time allocation for Private Members' Resolutions.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd February, 1955."

This is in connection with the allocation of time for the Resolutions tabled for the day and the time is stated in the Report. I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE:* DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Brohmo-Chaudhury on the 17th December, 1954:

> "This House is of opinion that a Department of Welfare be created forthwith to function under a separate Ministry for appropriate measures to be taken for ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes."

The Mover and Shri Kajrolkar spoke for 18 minutes and 5 minutes respectively and concluded their speeches. Shri Sarangadhar Das spoke for 2 minutes and had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned for the day.

Out of the 1½ hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 1 hour and 5 minutes are left for its further discussion today. Shri Sarangadhar Das may now resume his speech.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about amendments?

Mr. Chairman: They would also be taken up, if moved.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): How long may I speak?

Mr. Chairman: He might resume his speech.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Before the hon. Member proceeds, may I ask for some information as to the time that is going to be allotted to the speakers?

Mr. Chairman: Now, we have 1 hour and 5 minutes left. If hon. Members who are very anxious to speak give me their names, I might be able to make an announcement. I suppose ten minutes will be enough for each speaker, and I request the Member who is on his legs and other Members who wish to speak also to finish their speeches within that period. Of course, the Minister shall have fifteen minutes to reply.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Will you please take my amendment?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I shall be brief, now that you have fixed the time.

Just a little while ago, there was some dispute between the Minister and some of the Members of the House with regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I do not belong to either of those communities, but I am immensely interested in this because during my political work in several districts of Orissa, I have seen the backwardness of these two communities, and I believe that unless all the backward people—whether they belong to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or what is termed as Backward Classes—are brought forward at least to the level in which the caste people now live, this country can never go forward. That is why many of us agreed to the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes when the Constitution was being framed, so that during ten years' time the Government themselves would do certain things by which the two communities could come forward. I have just a couple of weeks ago made a very long tour in two of the districts of Orissa and I found exactly the same thing that I have been finding for the last three years. I want the Minister to take note of it, because at an informal conference I had said that there were no wells—surface wells—for drinking water for the Adibasis and the Harijans, and he brought forward an officer of the Orissa Government who said that they had sunk 600 wells. I should like to know how many *bastis* there are in Orissa in which the Harijans and Adibasis live, because '600 wells' sounds very good, but when I say that 6,000 wells are necessary, then you know the importance and urgency of the proposition. I am surprised because I know that we, caste people, whether we are in the top-most level in the Government of India or in the lowest level or outside the Government of India, do not want the advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am absolutely convinced of this because there have been some wells given in development works to some villages, but the village men, the caste people, dominate the village and have them in their own locality and not in the Harijan locality. So the Harijans and Adibasis still go on drinking rotten water from little stagnant ponds or from streams in the forests, in the hills where leaves fall down and the water is absolutely rotten. They get all kinds of skin diseases, and any time there is a case of cholera in the village, the whole village is wiped out because they take the clothes of the patient and wash them in the same water which is being drunk by them. These things are fairly well known to the caste people and they avoid such things. The Adibasis and Harijans are not so up to the mark as to know the value of health of this kind, and that is why it is the duty of the Governments, at the Centre as well as in the States, to make every effort to advance these people. But I say that both the Governments—here as well as in the States—so far have failed in this respect. That is why I support this Resolution that there should be a separate Ministry in charge of a person—I do not advocate a Scheduled Caste man or a Scheduled Tribe man to be the

Minister—in Parliament who is sympathetic towards this work. Otherwise, if it is tagged on to a Ministry like the Home Ministry, where the Minister and the Deputy Minister are interested more in the Preventive Detention Act and in maintaining law and order than in advancing the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is of no use. This is very essential and unless this is done, all the provisions that have been made in the Constitution in this respect and the appointment of a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be of no avail. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been there for three years. He himself says in his reports every year that some things he had recommended have not been done. They will never be done unless there is a separate Ministry here. I want the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, particulary to understand this that it is no use brushing aside this thing and saying that this should not go in the Address of the President just as the **Finance Minister** was saying that famine conditions must not go into the President's Address. What do you want in the President's Address? All nice things, Formosa and New York and Indo-China and all this sort of thing, Malenkov and Chou-En-Lai? Is that what is going to fill the tummies of the people or clothe the people in this country. (*Interruption*). I am not able to say exactly what is the number of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes people.....

An Hon. Member: Six crores.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Six crores out of 36 or 37 crores, one-sixth of the population of India. If they are backward and if nothing is done for them, then it is the duty of the President, it is the duty of this Government to bring forward before us what they intend to do in the future, in the next two or three years. Unless this is taken up seriously and something is done in this respect with the money that is available and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people are brought up to the status at least in which we are at present, then there is no hope for this country and there is no use talking about the socialistic pattern and Welfare State and all that sort of thing. It is all an eye-wash and nobody in India is going to be fooled by these slogans any more.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea *cum* Santa Parganas): Is it the monopoly of the Socialists?

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, we the Scheduled Castes and the Tribal Members of this House have been demanding a separate Ministry since we came to this House.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: May I ask one question? Where is our Home Minister? It is a very important subject.

Mr. Chairman: There is the Deputy Minister; he can convey all this to him. Do you think it won't be conveyed?

Shri Thimmaiah: We want a separate Ministry not because the present set-up cannot work satisfactorily for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but because the Home Ministry, with its enormous work, cannot devote its full time and energy to the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As we all know, this problem is so big that it needs constant attention of Government in the interests of the country and it is also a recognised fact that so far as these people remain backward, the country cannot boast itself to have progressed well. Therefore, in the interests of the country itself, a separate Ministry is necessary for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A separate Ministry can analyse the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it can find out a solution immediately and try to solve this problem as early as possible.

There are various projects and schemes in the Five Year Plan for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If there

[Shri Thimmaiah]

is a separate Ministry, it can see that the schemes are implemented and it can see how far the schemes and projects have benefited these unfortunate people in this country. A separate Ministry can also issue instructions and guide the State Governments regarding the amelioration of these people. There can be a uniform policy. Today, we have seen there is no uniform policy and there is no guiding principle. Today we are seeing in some States they have given some concessions and in some other States such concessions are not given. That is the state of affairs in this country.

While asking for a separate Ministry, we do not say that the Home Minister or the Home Ministry have not got the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes at heart. But, to carry on effective work and effective propaganda, to remove untouchability prevailing in this country, we want a separate Ministry and I am sure that a separate Ministry can find out ways and means of improving the condition of these people. For example, there is untouchability prevailing in the country. Today we are enacting a law abolishing untouchability. How to implement is another question. The enactment will be by the Parliament but the execution of the law will be in the hands of the officers. To guide those officers and to see that the people are really benefited by this Act, we want a separate Ministry. Unless there is a separate Ministry, I am sure, we cannot progress within these ten years as envisaged in the Constitution. In the interests of the country itself, we want a separate Ministry so that our problems might be solved as early as possible. We do not want to be a burden on the Government.

Then, there is a lot of money allotted for the development of cottage industries among the Scheduled Caste people. May I know whether the Home Ministry is in a position to tell us how many families of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been benefited by these grants given for the development of these cottage industries? Is it possible for the Home Ministry to furnish us figures as to how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families have received loans for their agricultural advancement and how many wells have been sunk for the benefit of these people throughout the country—when they have been allotted a lot of money for sinking drinking wells for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes? In the absence of a separate Ministry, I am sure, the Home Ministry cannot provide all these figures and at the end of ten years the Home Ministry will not be in a position to gauge the progress of these Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I am quite sure about it. Therefore, in order to see that within these ten years we get an overall picture of the progress of the Scheduled Caste people and in order to see that the problem of these people is solved within these ten years, a separate Ministry at the Centre is very necessary.

Next there is the reservation of appointments for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. As far as I can understand, that order remains only on paper and it is not at all implemented. If there were to be a separate Ministry, it would have at least examined the possibility of implementing it and it would have examined and tried to make the Scheduled Caste people fit for those jobs. It would have suggested to the Government to train these people so that they can be suitable for government jobs which are being reserved for them. Today the Home Ministry have not done that. Therefore, I demand a separate Ministry in the interests of the Scheduled Caste people as well as in the interests of the nation itself.

There is forced labour prevailing in the country, and, particularly, the Scheduled Caste people have been the victims of forced labour. Today, no State Government nor the Central Government have taken statistics as to how many of these Scheduled

Castes and Tribes people are the victims of forced labour and there is no legislation either to punish this sort of forced labour. Many of the Scheduled Caste people have become victims of forced labour. If there were a separate Ministry, it would have collected statistics and found out in which part of the country forced labour is prevailing and to what extent it is exploiting the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It would also have provided the remedy and the Scheduled Caste people would have been free from forced labour. Therefore, I appeal to the Home Minister to consider at least now the formation of a separate Ministry for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the interest of the nation itself.

Shri Jaipal Singh: This particular resolution takes us back to those days of constitution-making when our elders were confronted with the task of making a constitution which would safeguard the backward sections of the Indian community against the cunning exploitation of the advanced section of our nation. You, Sir, were a Member of the Constituent Assembly and you will remember that you yourself, myself and a great many others were consulted as to what should be done in regard to the minorities, backward or otherwise. Most of us, in good faith, agreed to a particular pattern that was set before us, genuinely hoping that the people who would come into power would honour the safeguarding provisions of our Constitution. The Constitution is there. I am amazed that the Minister of Finance should glibly throw aside the demand that has been made, the criticism that has been levelled against the Treasury Benches, for the exclusion from the President's Address of vital matters that concern a great many of us. We are here because of these problems. We are specifically, under the Constitution, elected to come here and represent the special cases. It seems to me amazing that an important Cabinet Minister should say that in the President's Address certain things cannot be mentioned. I know he has read the Constitution; he was not a Member of the Consituent Assembly. Let not the Treasury Benches forget that the Constitution enjoins on them to do certain things. The Constitution is full of specific injunctions, as it were, on the Government of this country to do certain things. This problem of the backward sections of the Indian community has been treated very, very shabbily from the very beginning of this new Parliament. What happened last year? At the fag end of the year, when we had nearly lost 22 months the Shrikant Report came up before the House and only a couple of hours was allotted to us. Is it the view of the Government, which claims to be the sponsor of a Welfare State, that an important problem like that of the backward sections of the Indian community should receive only two hours and that also at the fag end of two years, as it were, so that two years are lost? For two years the Government does not receive the reactions of those specific Members of Parliament who have been sent by the electorate to represent their cases. Even in this session, I find that, only yesterday, the Chair said that, perhaps, the Shrikant Report might find a place. Government have already become impervious to the criticisms that have been made on the floor of the House and at every tribal session or conference, that the question of the backward sections of the Indian community should receive their serious attention. We have been very sadly disappointed at the lack of implementation of the provisions of the Constitution. If you go round the States in India, what do you find? In States where there are large concentrations of backward sections of the community, the spirit of the Constitution is that there should be a separate Ministry. Let me take only the question of the Tribes. What is the position in the State of Bihar? There you have a Minister who has about half a dozen portfolios, and this tribal business seems to be just incidental and there is nothing serious about it. I am amazed that my hon. friend the

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, should have the impertinence to tell us solemnly here and expect us to believe that all that is possible—I am quoting his very words—is being done for the Adivasis and Harijans. If that is the case, why debate? I would like him to face the country two years hence if all that has been possible by this particular Government has been done for the Adivasis and Harijans. Let him go to the electorate and say that. We live amongst the Harijans and Adivasis. My friends travel along the main roads. They do not and cannot exactly know what is happening. They rely on the reports they get, but what does the Commissioner say? He himself admits that he is incapable of functioning properly. Why? Because people will not listen to him; people will not reply to his questions. His advice is of no avail to any State Government. That is the case. It is high time that the Government is a little more serious-minded in genuinely seeing to it that something must be done, because the backward sections are keeping back the entire nation and their patience may be exhausted in due course. To my mind, there is no doubt whatever that the Central Government must give a lead, and the only lead it can give is to have a specific Ministry to look after the welfare and needs of the backward sections of the Indian community. I am not thinking merely of Adivasis or Harijans; other people are also backward. Let all the backward sections be put together and come under the direct charge and care of a specific Ministry. We are very fortunate at the present moment that there is one political party that is in power throughout India and so the advantage really is that a lead given by it at the Centre can also be followed in the other States. We have been given facts and figures about the money that has been spent for these people. I would like to challenge my friend, who is sitting there, to come along with me and see for himself where and how it is being spent. That is the kind of bluff that is thrown before us and it is high time that this ceases at least on the floor of the House.

A very important point that has been raised by my friend from Madhya Pradesh. It is such an important point that I do not think it will be worthwhile discussing it here, but I do hope that the Shrikant Report will be submitted during this session—if not this session, the next one—and sufficient time will be allowed particularly to those Members of Parliament who have been elected from specific constituencies, so that the House, as a whole, will have an opportunity to give its reactions instead of the Home Minister merely announcing "We are going to think about it". This sort of thing will be happening too often and that is why I have to represent it very forcefully that we are here as representatives of the people. The Government may have a majority, we do not dispute that, but at the same time, let them not ignore the feelings of other people who do not fully belong to their fold.

The sort of pictures that the Deputy Minister gave a few minutes ago reminds me of Plato's definition of 'man' as a two-legged animal without feathers. This definition, of course, was ridiculed by Diogenes who produced a plucked cock, saying 'Here is Plato's man". Something like that is being done from the other side.

2 P.M.

Please remember that India is moving and is moving fast. Please do not forget that even the jungle tracts are also on the move. There are many people who are under the impression that the spirit of democracy has not permeated the jungle tracts. In fact, it is the other way round. If there has been any real spirit of democracy, it has been in the backward sections and tribes. Democracy is being held back by the advanced tracts. You go to any primitive society in India, if

you like. Democracy is in their blood but what is happening? We are putting the car in the reverse gear as it were. There are those age-long institutions, among the Adivasis in particular, like the panchayat system, but what do we do? We devise something that is alien to their own genius. What I maintain is this: We as a country have to march ahead according to our own genius. Certainly let us learn whatever we can from elsewhere but the fact does remain that foreign things, the foreign elements, are not going to receive the same momentum as the genius that is within ourselves and about which we do not have to be taught. A great harm is being done in the name of democracy particularly in the backward tracts. The age-long institutions which the people appreciate and understand and which have welded them together are being abolished, and all in the name of modernisation. Take your law courts. There is the village panchayat: what better judicial system could you have in this world? Of course, the modern British system of law is there, but what happens? Justice is not only expensive but very dilatory. Every one knows that. What has been done by the Government? There should be a system of justice suitable to the people to whom justice has to be administered.

Lastly, people talk a great deal about prohibition. You know what I said in the Constituent Assembly in regard to prohibition. I still hold to that view. But it is not a point of view that one can explain in a couple of minutes. But, to people who are prohibitionists themselves, I would give the same advice that is generally given to Sabbatarians, and the advice is this: "Keep your own Sunday and do not take away ours".

Mr. Chairman: Shri N. B. Chowdhury.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I have given an amendment.

Mr. Chairman: I find that the hon. Member has been taking some time from the speeches of every other hon. Member. If all these interruptions were added together, perhaps the Member would be found to have utilised already all his time! I have called Shri N. B. Chowdhury.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I rise to support the resolution, but while supporting it, we are under no delusion that the mere creation of a Ministry would solve the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We know that there already exists an organisation and there is the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Schedued Tribes. He is helped by a number of Assistant Commissioners and other officers. In some of the States there are Departments to work on welfare activities particularly dealing with the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. How is that in spite of the existence of this machinery, in spite of the existence of these dapartments in the States, the Scheduled Caste Members of the House—not to speak of the people belonging to this caste all over the country—are not satisfied, and even those people belonging to the ruling party itself have thought it necessary to bring forward such a resolution in the House? This fact itself would show that Government has not seriously dealt with the question. We know that there are specific directive principles in the Constitution, that there are so many articles in the Constitution which enjoin on the Government to be serious about the problems and to work in such a manner that these people can come in line with the others who are not so backward in this country. But we find, as has been already pointed out, that Government do not make provision in the business of this House to debate even the report which has been furnished by the Commissioner. It has been pointed out here in this report which I am quoting:

> "It is very gratifying to know that this year the Report is to be discussed very soon after it is submitted to the President and presented to Parliament before the material of the Report becomes stale and a year-old".

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

This is with reference to the report for 1953. We know how the matter is still hanging fire. Now, it is really an irony that this should be so.

Something has been said about forced labour which the Scheduled Caste people and the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are called upon to undertake, for persons who dominate over them economically and also socially. I shall give one example from the report itself. At page 7 of the report, the Commissioner says:

> "I met some of the Scheduled Caste people in Aurangabad district".

that is, in the Hyderabad State,—

> "They made the serious complaint about the Baluta system which dates from the medieval times. Under this system the Scheduled Castes in the villages are forced to carry Government errands, lift dead animals and flay their skins, and for this work they are paid in kind by contribution from the villagers. This system should be put a stop to and no forced labour should be extracted from the Scheduled Castes even by paying them nominal labour charges".

This morning itself, we heard something about forced labour from the hon Deputy Minister of External Affairs. It has been said that Government is against all sorts of forced labour. We are yet to know, in spite of the specific recommendation with regard to such questions mentioned in the report by their own Commissioner, what action has been taken to remove such forced labour. This is not the only type of exploitation over these backward people. Along with this, they are doing another thing, and that is due to the ignorance and illiteracy of the backward people. They are exploited by the landlords in a manner which will be a sad feature of the Congress rule. It is done in spite of the tall talk that all possible measures have been taken for the welfare of these people, and it is still continuing. I am quoting from page 9 of the report where it has been said that the Dublas, a particular class of people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the Surat District, are exploited. The report says:

> "The Dublas were made to give their thumb impression on documents the contents of which they never knew, and they lost the rights of permanent tenancy otherwise granted to them under that legislation".

This is not a single instance from Bombay only. I have found the same thing happening to the Santhals in Midnapore District. The report also contains many other examples to show how the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are being evicted from their lands. Those people who had their tenancy rights are being reduced to the position of the agricultural labourers and they are being thus deprived of their tenancy rights. Thus we find that although the Government are spending some money and giving them some scholarships, they do not care to go into the very root of the problem. The first need of these people is economic rehabilitation. I also find that along with other sections of the poorer people, the agricultural workers and similar classes of people are also suffering due to such exploitation. They are being evicted by the landlords and others in various parts of the country. So, if the Government is at all serious, they should not only create a separate Ministry to look after their problems but they should change their policy radically; that is, they should not only provide a larger amount of money by giving more scholarships but rehabilitate them economically and give them such other facilities as will really improve their conditions, and they should remove the disabilities from which they suffer now.

Something has been said about propaganda with regard to the education of the people and for the removal of untouchability. We still find in certain parts of my State that barbers do not

shaves some people belongng to the Scheduled Castes and n some cases. some people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes still remain as untouchables. It has been noted in some of the reports of the Commissioner that there is no untouchability in my State. But that is not correct. So, what the House should do is not only to pass a Bill here, not only to have some legislation, but to educate the people and create conditions in which all such disabilities will be really removed and those people will really come forward and march ahead along with the forward sections of the community

श्री उइके (मंडला-जबलपुर दक्षिण—रक्षित—अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, हरिजन, आदिवासी पिछड़ी जातियां आदि सब को मिला कर १५ करोड़ की जनसंख्या होती है । एक करोड़ शरणार्थियों के लिये तो गवर्नमेन्ट ने एक मोहकमा अलग कर दिया था, एक मिनिस्ट्री बना दी थी, लेकिन इस १५ करोड़ की जनसंख्या के उत्थान के लिये एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री नहीं हो सकती । देश के प्लानिंग के वास्ते मिनिस्ट्री बना कर सारे काम हो रहे हैं, लेकिन १५ करोड़ जनता की प्लानिंग के वास्ते एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री नहीं हो पा रही है । क्यों नहीं हो सकती है ? हमारे गृह मंत्री हमेशा हमें यह जवाब देते हैं कि "अलग मिनिस्ट्री की क्या जरूरत है ? स्कालरशिप्स का जहां तक सवाल है वह एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री देती है और बाकी सारा काम स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री के पास है । शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर है वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देते हैं और उसके ऊपर यहां बहस कर लो ।" अगर हम स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि यह तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का सवाल है, कान्स्टिट्यूशन ने सारा बोझा इस काम का, इन १५ करोड़ लोगों के उत्थान का, राष्ट्रपति के ऊपर डाल दिया है, यहां क्या रक्खा है । मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि आखिर इन लोगों के उत्थान का सही जवाबदेह कौन है । जब सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को करोड़ों रुपये ग्रान्ट-इन-एड देती है तो क्या यहां पर यह देखने के लिये कि जो ग्रान्ट-इन-एड स्टट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को दी जाती हैं उन से सही काम होता है या नहीं, कोई मंत्रालय नहीं होना चाहिये ?

आज आप के शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर ने जो रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है उसमें कितना रोना तो खुद वही रो रहे हैं । उसके अन्दर ज्यादा जाने की आज जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि जो अलग-अलग बातें अलग-अलग पेजज पर दी हुई हैं उस पर यहां पर कुछ दिनों के बाद चर्चा होगी । उन्होंन लिखा है : कर्मचारियों के लिये जगह नहीं, जमीन गई, जांच हो, उन की झोंपड़ियों की जगह नहीं, आदिवासी और हरिजन जो हैं जंगल में वास करते हैं । वहां बांस, कथ्था जो उन की रोटी का सहारा था वह नहीं मिल रहा है । उन के लिये अनुसूचित क्षेत्र हो, स्कूलों की कमी है, उन से बेगार ली जाती है, हर प्रकार से शोषण होता है, कर्ज मुक्ति और तकावी का कानून नहीं, सह समितियां ठीक नहीं चलतीं, आर्थिक सुधार ठीक नहीं हुआ, वह ताकू लगा नहीं सकते, मकान आदि की सहायता के सुझाव । यह मुख्य सुझाव दिए हुए हैं इस रिपोर्ट में जो कि शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर ने दी है और जो बहस के लिये यहां आयगी । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि इस सब काम को देखने वाला मंत्रालय कौन है ? रिपोर्ट तो गृह मंत्रालय को दे दी गई, लेकिन उस को इन सब बातों को देखने का समय नहीं है । आज उस के रीजनल कमिश्नर हर स्टेट में मुकर्रर हैं, मेरी स्टेट में भी है। मेरी स्टेट के लिये यहां की सरकार ने शायद दो साल से २७ लाख रुपये की ग्रान्ट दी है लेकिन यहां की गवर्नमेन्ट नेयह नहीं देखा कि जो ८९ लाख रुपये मंजूर किये गये थे मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट के खर्च के लिये उस में से ३० लाख रुपया लैप्स

[श्री उड़के]

हो रहा है। कौन पूछने वाला है कि आदिवासियों के काम के लिये जो ८६ लाख रुपया दिया गया था उसमें से ३० लाख रुपया लैप्स क्यों हुआ ? २.२७ लाख रुपये और दे दिये गये। पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत वहां पर हम लोगों के सम्बन्ध में कोई नया काम नहीं किया गया। अनुसूचित विभाग में जनपद की तरफ से जो स्कूल चलते आये थे उन सारे के सारे स्कूलों को इस डिपार्टमेन्ट ने अपने पास ले लिया और लाखों रुपये की ग्रान्ट जो मिली हुई थी उस को उठा कर जनपद स्कूलों पर खर्च करके आदिवासियों के खर्चे की मद में डाल दिया गया। अब इसका पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है, श्रीकान्त नहीं हैं, यहां होम मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, कि हम आदिवासियों का इससे क्या भला होने वाला है ? यह सिर्फ इसीलिये किया गया कि उनकी स्कीम के अनुसार २७ लाख रुपया सेन्टर से मिल जाये। क्या यह स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट का सेन्टर को धोखा देना नहीं है ? यह तो बिल्कुल धोखा है। यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को धोखा है, यह १५ करोड़ आदिम जातियों और आदिवासियों को धोखा है. यह भारत की ३६ करोड़ जनता को धोखा है कि आदिवासी मोहकमे का रुपया इस तरह से इधर-उधर करके लेजायें और यह कह दें कि हम आदिवासियों के साथ यह भला कर रहे हैं, वह भला कर रहे हैं। यहां रिपोर्टस् पेश की जाती हैं लेकिन यहां पर इतने सदस्य हैं उन को आदिवासियों की स्थिति का ज्ञान नहीं है और न उन को समय है इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देने का। इसलिये यह कह दिया जाता है कि आदिवासियों पर इतने करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं लेकिन वह खर्च होते नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां बनवासी सेवा मंडल है, उसने १ लाख ८१ हजार रुपये में कितना काम किया है उस का सरकारी मोहकमे के ८६ लाख रुपये के मुकाबले में क्या काम है उसके फिगर्स भी देख लीजिये। आप को ज्ञान हो जायेगा कि यहां का गृह मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है। जो मोहकमा मध्य प्रदेश में कायम है उस को यहां की सरकार ने २७ लाख रुपये पिछले साल में दिये थे। उसने १० जोन, १० आर्गेनाइजर, दो पब्लिसिटी आर्गेनाइजर, एक प्रोपेगेन्डा आर्गेनाइजर रखा और भी कुछ काम करने वाले हैं जिन के लिये उनको ८६ लाख रुपया दिया गया है। उन के काम करने वालों में एक मंत्री, एक उपमंत्री, रीजनल ऐसिस्टेंट कमिश्नर, चीफ आर्गनाइजर, एक डायरेक्टर, एक असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर इत्यादि, इत्यादि भी हैं।

काम क्या हो चुका है यह भी देखें। एक एक आर्गेनाइजर के एरियाज बने हुए हैं, उनमें एक एक एरिया में १५ स्कूल १९४७ से १९५५ तक, आठ साल में खुले हैं और एक मिडल स्कूल और एक हास्टेल कायम हुआ है। ८६ लाख रुपये इस साल मिले हैं और पहले दो या ढाई करोड़ रुपया मिल चुका है। अब अगर बनवासी सेवा मंडल की ओर देखिये तो उसको एक साल भी अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है और उसने कितना काम कर दिखाया है। उसने चार जोनल आर्गेनाइजर मुकर्रर किये हैं। एक जोन में ६ तहसीलें हैं। एक जोन में ६ मिडिल स्कूल हैं, ६ हास्टेल हैं, ६ सहकारी समितियां हैं, ३० प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं। इतना काम एक साल के अन्दर बनवासी सेवा मंडल ने किया। जो कुछ सरकार ने करोड़ों रुपये लगा कर हासिल नहीं किया वह इस बनवासी सेवा मंडल ने एक लाख ८१ हजार रुपये में करके दिखा दिया। सरकार ने अब तक सिर्फ १५० प्राइमरी स्कूल खोले हैं। कोई इसका पूछने वाला है कि यह कैसा अन्धेर है ? अब देखिये कि उनके पास यह काम करने के लिये चीजें क्या क्या थीं। सरकार के पास कई सिनेमा वैन हैं, ११ जीपें हैं, ११ ड्राइवर हैं, ११ क्लीनर हैं, ७ सिनेमा आपरेटर हैं। ४५ हजार रुपये स्टेशन वैगन के वास्ते मंजूर किये गये हैं, १५ हजार

रुपये ड्राइ बैट्रीज के वास्ते मंजूर किये गये हैं और लाखों रुपये पैट्रोल के लिये मंजूर किये गये हैं। साथ में ६६ हजार रुपये जमीन खरीदने के वास्ते भी मंजूर किये गये हैं। अब देखिये कि बनवासी सेवा मंडल ने एक लाख ८१ हजार रुपये में क्या काम करके दिखाया है। उसने सारे स्कूलों के लिये जमीन मफ्त ली, लोगों के दान से; और यहां ६६ हजार रुपये की ग्रान्ट जमीन के वास्ते दी जा रही है। क्या सरकार का काम इसी तरह से चलना चाहिये? वनवासी सेवा मंडल आजकल चार सेन्टर में काम कर रहा है। आज उसके पास १२० प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं। इतना अच्छा वह काम कर रहा है और इतने मेहनती उसके पास आदमी हैं लेकिन उनके लिये सरकार तीन साइकिलें मंजूर नहीं करती है। इसके बाद आप यह देखिये कि मंडल के स्कूलों के साथ जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं। गांवों के आदिवासी लोग किस तरीके से बिना कोई पैसा लिये हुए, बिल्कुल मुफ्त उन खेतों पर काम कर रहे हैं। आदिवासियों और इस सेवा मंडल में कितना कोआपरेशन है। सरकार ने ८६ लाख रुपये खर्च करके क्या किया इसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। अगर अलग मंत्रालय यहां होता तो वह इन सारी चीजों को देखता। हमारे मंत्री जी यहां हैं नहीं, हमारे काटजू साहब थे उनकी बात क्या कहूं कि हम उनसे कितने परेशान थे। यह कहने की कोई बात नहीं है। हमारे दातार साहब हैं, वह भी कहते हैं कि "एसी पोजीशन है कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। आंकड़े हमारे सामने हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या हो सकता है।"

एक बात मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि हमारे यहां के लोगों की क्या हालत है। मैं आदिवासियों का प्रतिनिधि हूं। मैं उस क्षेत्र से आ रहा हूं जहां आदिवासी बहुत रहते हैं। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में ७० फीसदी आदिवासी हैं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में ५० लाख आदिवासी हैं। जब कभी मैं कहीं जाता हूं, मैं आत्म-सम्मान के विचार से नहीं कह रहा हूं, यह वास्तविकता है कि पचासों गांव के लोग आरती और कलश ले कर मेरा स्वागत करने आते हैं। देवताओं के समान मुझे मानते हैं। आज मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि अब जाकर उन को क्या बताऊं कि सरकार तुम्हारे लिये क्या कर रही है। मैं उनको क्या बताऊंगा कि हमारी सरकार ने क्या किया है। स्कीमें तो बहुत सुन्दर हैं लेकिन जो इन स्कीमों को चला रहे हैं और जो नतीजे हमारे सामने आ रहे हैं वे कुछ भी नहीं हैं। आप करोड़ों रुपया तो खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह सब रुपया ठीक ढंग से खर्च नहीं हो रहा है। इन सब चीजों को दूर करने का सिर्फ एक ही तरीका है और वह है एक अलग मंत्रालय का कायम करना। आप जितना भी रुपया आदिवासियों की भलाई के वास्ते खर्च करना चाहते हैं, उनकी सामाजिक उन्नति के लिए, उनको शिक्षा देने के लिए, उनका आर्थिक सुधार करने के लिए और ऐसे ऐसे दूसरे कामों के लिए, मेरा सुझाव है कि यह सब रुपया इस मंत्रालय को दे दिया जाए और वह ही इन सब स्कीमों पर खर्च करे।

Mr. Chairman: I can call Shri Rajabhoj and give him four or five minutes if he restricts his speech within that time.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: सभापति जी, यह जो रैजोल्यूशन इस हाउस के सामने आया है मैं समझता हूं यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा रैजोल्यूशन है...

सभापति महोदय: आप वक्त खराब न कीजिये और जो कुछ भी कहना चाहते हैं जल्दी से कह दीजिये।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो ठहराव शे० का० और शे० ट्रा० का आ गया है बहुत ही अच्छा है। आप इसका विरोध न करें क्योंकि इससे बहुत

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

खराबियां पैदा हो जाएंगी। ठहराव बहुत अच्छा है। हम चाहते हैं कि अलग एक मंत्रालय यदि बनाया जाए तो सब प्रकार की हालत ठीक हो जाएगी। जैसे आपने शरणार्थियों के लिए अलहिदा मंत्रालय बनाया है और रिफ्यूजीज का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह चल रहा है उसी तरह से हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे अछूत और आदिवासी भाइयों के लिए भी एक अलहिदा मिनिस्ट्री हो जाए तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। आप पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाते हैं, बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी योजनाएं बनाते हैं लेकिन अछूतों के लिए उनके मुताबिक कुछ काम भी नहीं होता है हमारी दशा को सुधारने के लिए, हमारी सामाजिक उन्नति करने के लिए, हमें ऊंचा उठाने के लिए और हमारी सामाजिक और आर्थिक हालत को पूरा करने के काम अगर एक अलहिदा मंत्रालय को सौंप दिया जाए तो हम लोगों की बहुत भलाई हो सकती है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब को सारे देश का खयाल रखना पड़ता है और उनके पास इतना वक्त भी नहीं है कि वह दलित वर्ग के कामों की तरफ लगा सकें। जो पहले होम मिनिस्टर थे मुझे पता लगा है वे तो सिर्फ दस्तखत ही कर दिया करते थे। अब जो नये होम मिनिस्टर बने हैं वे इस वक्त इस हाउस में नहीं हैं, पता नहीं कहां चले गए हैं उनके बारे में हमने बहुत कुछ अखबारों में पढ़ा है, और उनके कामों की बहुत तारीफ अखबारों में छपा करती थी जब वे यू० पी० के मुख्य मंत्री थे। मुझे उनके ऊपर पूरा यकीन है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे इस तरफ जरूर ध्यान देंगे और जरूर अछूत और आदिवासियों की समस्या के लिए एक अलहिदा मंत्रालय बनाएंगे। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते, आप जितनी भी स्कीमें बनाते जाएंगे उससे ठीक तौर से उन्नति नहीं होगी। मैं ये सब बातें कोई दुश्मनी के तौर पर नहीं कहता। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो मुझे डर है कि कहीं ये सब लोग कम्युनिस्ट न बन जाएं ? हम नहीं चाहते कि ये कम्युनिस्ट बनें और आप भी नहीं चाहते कि ये कम्युनिस्ट बनें। इस वास्ते आपको कोई न कोई रास्ता ढूंढना ही होगा। अतः मेरी इस हाउस से, होम मिनिस्टर साहब से और प्रधान मन्त्री से यह प्रार्थना है कि वे जितनी जल्दी हो सके अछूत और आदिवासियों के प्रश्न को हल करें, इस से आप के देश का कलंक भी दूर हो जाएगा और उनकी जाति का भी भला होगा। लेकिन अछूतों के लिए काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं होता है। श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई देशमुख सोशल वेलफेअर बोर्ड की प्रेसिडेंट हैं। इस वास्ते जो प्रस्ताव यहां पर इस वक्त पेश है और जिसकी हमायत श्री सारंगधर दास और श्री जैपाल सिंह और दूसरे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने की है, मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इसको मान लिया जाए और एक अलग मंत्रालय शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबज के लिए खोल दिया जाए और जो वजीर मुकर्रर किया जाए वह भी इसी कम्युनिटी का मुकर्रर किया जाए तो ही इन जाति के लोगों की हालत सब प्रकार से सुधरने की उम्मीद हो सकती है और अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते तो आप जितनी मर्जी स्कीमें बनाते जाएं और श्री श्रीकांत जितनी मर्जी रिपोर्टस दें कोई काम सुचारू रूप से नहीं हो सकता।

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Chairman, while I would like to sympathise with the object the hon. Mover has in view, I would like to point out what the present conditions—both constitutionally and realistically—are. I would also like to request him to consider whether this resolution is proper and appropriate at the present

time. So far as the constitutional position is concerned, you are aware that the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the other backward classes is a matter which is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Governments. That is a responsibility which the States have to bear and with a view to lighten that responsibility we are making certain grants under article 338 of the Constitution. A special officer popularly known as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been appointed but it is not for the purpose of executing any work or carrying on any particular project but only for the purpose of finding out what the conditions of these people are and then to submit a report to the President. Therefore, the constitutional position has to be taken into account.

An Hon. Member: Why not change the Constitution?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member got five minutes and he could have mentioned this in his speech.

Shri Datar: So far as the execution part or the implementation part of the welfare schemes is concerned, that is naturally a matter exclusively left to the State Governments. In spite of this very clear position and the limitations under which the Government of India are working, I was extremely sorry to find that some hon. Members had been needlessly critical. I am not prepared to say here that they ought not to; they can criticise but they have got a forum and they should do it there. We have got the representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in all the States wherever there are legislatures. Under these circumstances, if there are any specific complaints to make or any demands to put forward, the better and more appropriate forum would be the State legislatures and not the Central legislature. We are not working under a unitary form of Government. Therefore, there is always a limit to our requesting or asking the State Governments to carry on the work which is naturally their own responsibility.

Therefore, if this particular aspect of the constitutional position is kept in view, you will agree with me that there is not sufficient need, at least at present, for a separate ministry or for a separate department. We are at present making certain grants to the States under article 275 of the Constitution. I would here point out very clearly that the Central Government have the fullest faith and confidence in the State Governments. You cannot proceed without having full confidence in the work that they are carrying on.

Coming to the other part of the question, we find separate ministries had actually been provided for Scheduled Tribes—these carry on the work on behalf of the Scheduled Castes also—in three of the Part A States, namely, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pranth. Special provision has been made under article 164 (1) of the Constitution and you have got separate Ministries in these three Part A States. In respect of Part B States, a special provision has been made in article 238(6). So, there also in respect of Madhya Bharat we have got a separate Ministry. Now, so far as the constitutional position is concerned, there are only four States where under the Constitution there is a statutory provision for the formation of a separate Ministry. I am not going to rely only on the technical provisions. As a matter of fact, I would point out to this House that in almost all the States we have got special welfare departments. In certain States we have got also Tribal Welfare Departments in addition to a general department for looking after the interests of the backward classes. In all the Part A and Part B States as also in two or three Part C States we have got special departments in addition to special Ministries; they have got a Special Officer and they are carrying on the work as satisfactorily as possible under the circumstances. My hon. friend

[Shri Datar]

here on this side did not understand me correctly. There are certain inherent difficulties which we have to surmount and therefore, the progress in this direction is always bound to be slow. There are also very good institutions which are carrying on this work. My friend, Shri Jaipal Singh was needlessly in a fighting mood and there was absolutely no necessity for him to introduce vehemence into a subject on which we all agree. I myself had gone to his State. We do not move along rail lines and air lines only; we have gone into the interior, into the hills and mountains where unfortunate people carrying on a subhuman existence are actually living. I may state here that the Bihar Government have been doing whatever is really possible and I am going to appreciate here on the floor of this House and say.....

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Datar: ....that they are carrying on their work in a very satisfactory manner. In Bombay in Thana district and in other parts and in Orissa also, attempts are being made. After all, it is what you can call hardship for centuries or injustice for centuries; and therefore, some more time is necessary.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Centuries more.

Shri Datar: Not centuries, but a few years. My hon. friend will see in his own life-time that the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is improved to a phenomenal extent by the Government in power and not by his Government. (*Interruptions*). I do not yield.

Shri S. S. More: On a point of order, Sir. This House is entitled to ask for any information from the Minister and it does not rest with the Minister to yield or not to yield. He is in duty bound to give the information. I want a clarification for our future guidance.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know whether a running commentary can be allowed when the Minister is speaking.

Mr. Chairman: It is open to the hon. Minister to yield or not. He has that discretion. So far as calling of information is concerned, if the Minister does not yield, the hon. Member can stand up and ask for the information when the Minister concludes his speech. Occasional interruptions may be useful and may even make the debate livelier; but frequent interruptions disturb the trend of the debate. I would request hon. Members to remember this.

Shri S. S. More: I am offering an explanation.

Mr. Chairman: I do not mean particularly the hon. Member. No explanation is therefore necessary.

Shri S. S. More: I may assure you that I am as much interested in the debate that is going on as anybody else; but the interests of the case do justify some interruptions.

Shri Datar: I shall yield to legitimate interruptions. There is also one more circumstance which will have to be taken into account by the hon. Mover. We have appointed a Backward Classes Commission and they are almost in the last stage of their work. In the course of the next few weeks we are likely to get their report in this respect. That report has a great bearing on the Resolution that we have here before us. Under article 338, it has been stated that it shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and to report to the President upon the working of those safeguards. Under clause (3) it has been stated that references to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be construed as including references to such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of the Commission appointed under

clause (1) of article 340 by order specify. You will find here that we have not got yet before us an enumeration of the backward classes. Now that is the task which is specifically before the Backward Classes Commission. So, I should like to point out to the hon. Member that we at present in a general sense know what backward classes are; but the term "backward classes" has to be specifically defined and enumerated. That will be done by the Parliament after the report has been received. The then Government of India will have to take into account not only the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but also all other backward classes. The other backward classes are not yet specified and therefore, so long as the term has not been properly defined by an order of the President, it might be premature to talk of a separate Ministry for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : उनकी आर्थिक दशा के लिये कुछ नहीं बोले. स्कीम तो बहुत हैं लेकिन एक्शन में आना चाहिये ।

Shri Datar: Why do you interrupt me like this?

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं तो पूछ रहा हूं ।

Shri Datar: The hon. Member came personally to me and requested me to take five minutes less; I consented to it and in spite of it, he goes on continuously interrupting me. He will not advance the interests of the Scheduled Castes by this interruption. I would therefore say to the hon. Mover that it would be better if he does not press this Resolution. He will kindly withdraw the Resolution with the consent of the House: I promise him all the sympathetic consideration that the matter deserves, because this is a question in which we are extremely keen. The Government of India are anxious that all the backward classes including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to come to a common level and therefore, when the proper time comes, it would be open to him to bring a Resolution. It would then be open to us to consider the formation either of a separate Department or, if necessary, a separate Ministry. I would therefore appeal to him to withdraw his Resolution with this assurance that we shall treat this question with sympathy when the proper time comes therefor.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I would like to ask one question. In the latter part of the speech of the Advasi Members from Madhya Pradesh who gave detailed information on the subject from the Budget of that State, it was said that money is being spent to the tune of one lakh of rupees for petrol for so many vans, jeeps and so on, and yet the number of schools managed by them are only 100. Will the Minister reply to this point? That money is being squandered for purposes which do not serve the interests of Adivasis.

Shri Datar: My reply is very short. We give money to the State Governments and we are confident that they are not squandering the money at all.

With regard to the specific complaint that the hon. Member has made, I shall have the matter examined. But I would point out to him that it would be wrong to say that the money has been squandered or has been used for purposes other than legitimate ones.

Shri S. S. More: Will you permit me, Sir, to put one question?

Mr. Chairman: That was the only question. The hon. Member would appreciate that there is very little time left.

Shri S. S. More: My question is extremely short. The hon. Minister was pleased to say that in four States separate Ministries have been formed to look after the interests

[Shri S. S. More]

of the Adivasis and such other communities. May I ask whether the Ministers in charge of these Ministries belong to the Adivasi community or some other communities?

Shri Datar: I am not in a position to answer this question at this stage.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In Hyderabad he belongs to the Scheduled Castes.

Mr. Chairman: No further discussion now. Before I put the motion I would like to find out the reactions of the Mover to the appeal of the hon. Minister.

Some Hon. Members: He is not withdrawing.

Some Hon. Members: He is withdrawing.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Mover should clearly state what he wants.

Shri S. S. More: May I bring to your notice.....

Mr. Chairman: Let this question be put. I should know what the hon. Mover wants.

Shri Brohmo-Choudhury (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): In view of the assurance given by the Deputy Home Minister on behalf of the Government, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: If there is some section that is opposed to the withdrawal I am afraid I shall have to put it to the House.

There are some amendments, but this Resolution had been taken up, and I exercise my discretion not to allow them, because, firstly, they are not agreed amendments and, secondly, they do not raise any separate or very important point. Therefore there is no need to allow them when they have been put in at a stage when the discussion has already begun. Therefore this is the only motion before the House.

The question is:

> "This House is of opinion that a Department of Welfare be created forthwith to function under a separate Ministry for appropriate measures to be taken for ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes."

The motion was negatived.

RESOLUTION *RE*: CORPORATION FOR BROADCASTING

Mr. Chairman: We will now proceed with this Resolution. The time allotted to it is one hour and fifteen minutes. I will now ask Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha to move his Resolution.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर उत्तर–पश्चिम) : मुझे बोलने के लिये कितना समय मिलेगा ?

Mr. Chairman: The Mover will get 15 minutes.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : अभी तक मूवर को बीस मिनट मिलते रहे हैं, पन्द्रह मिनट का समय कम है ।

Mr. Chairman: All right; twenty minutes may be taken.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय , मेरा प्रस्ताव यह है कि :

"इस सभा की यह राय है कि सरकार को देश में प्रसारण (Broadcasting)

माध्यम का नियंत्रण और संचालन करने के लिये एक कारपोरेशन बनाने के हेतु जितनी जल्दी हो सके एक कानून पेश करना चाहिये ।"

आज से कुछ साल पहले, छै साल पहले, इसी सभा में हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह घोषणा की थी कि प्रसारण सेवा के सम्बन्ध में वे जांच करेंगे कि किसी तरह की कमेटी या कमिशन बनाया जाये । इस के बाद सन् १९५२ में जब कारपोरेशन के लिये मांग की गयी तो उस वक्त हमारे ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर केसकर साहब ने भी इस बात को कबूल किया था कि तीन, चार साल में ऐसा मौका आ सकता है जब हमें आल इंडिया रेडियो को कारपोरेशन बनाना पड़े, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक इस दिशा में कुछ नहीं हो पाया और मुझे यह प्रस्ताव रखने के लिये विवश होना पड़ा है ।

इतने साल बीत जाने के बाद भी जब सरकार ने इस ओर कोई कदम नहीं उठाया तो मुझे यह प्रस्ताव इस सभा के सामने पेश करना पड़ रहा है । यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि यह प्रस्ताव कितने महत्त्व का है । जिस समय म ने यह प्रस्ताव भेजा था उस समय में ने समझा था कि यह प्रस्ताव काफी महत्त्वपूर्ण है लेकिन में ने इसे इतना महत्त्वपूर्ण तब समझा, जब में ने देखा कि देश के कोने कोने से अखबारों में इस सम्बन्ध में टिप्पणियां छप रही हैं, हमारे पास तार आर रहे हैं, चिट्ठियां आ रही हैं और एक पार्टी और गुट्ट के लोगों के पास से इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास लेख वगैरह आ रहे हैं, कुछ लोग सीधे बधाई भेज रहे हैं तो कुछ लोग इस को इतने महत्त्व का समझते हुए लेख लिख कर भेज रहे हैं और सब लोगों का यही विचार है कि यह बहुत अच्छा प्रस्ताव सभा के सामने लाया गया है और उन लोगों को भी उम्मीद है कि हमारी सरकार इस इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूर करेगी और जल्द से जल्द आल इंडिया रेडियो को एक कारपोरेशन के रूप में बदलने में सहायक होगी । यह कहना नहीं होगा कि रेडियो का स्थान कितना महत्वपूर्ण है । आज की दुनिया में कोई भी देश शायद ही ऐसा होगा जहां ब्राडकास्टिंग सेवा काम न करती हो । सामाजिक, व्यक्तिगत, भौतिक अथवा किसी भी तरह के विकास का कार्य आज प्रसारण यंत्र के द्वारा सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न होता है और वह इन के विकास में सहायक होता है । में ने यह भी पता लगाने की कोशिश की थी कि ब्राडकास्टिंग के सम्बन्ध में किस देश में किस तरह की प्रणाली प्रचलित है । मुझे मालूम हुआ कि २३ मुख्य देशों में ब्राडकास्टिंग ६ देशों के सरकारी विभाग या सरकार के हाथ में हैं लेकिन बाकी १६ जगहों में वह या तो प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के हाथ में है या वहां पर इस को एक कारपोरेशन द्वारा चलाया जाता है ।

आज अमरीका में प्राइवेट कम्पनियां ही उस को चलाती हैं, लेकिन प्रायः जितने देश हैं सभी में पब्लिक कारपोरेशन के द्वारा प्रसार सेवा का कार्य होता है । जो सात देश हैं जिन के अन्दर यह कार्य सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा होता है वे देश यह हैं :—

आस्ट्रेलिया, चीन, जेकोस्लोवाकिया, डेनमार्क, इंडिया, पोलेंड और यू० एस० एस० आर० ।

इन में चार कम्यूनिस्ट देश हैं । जहां तक में ने कम्यूनिज्यम को समझा है, वह वर्गविहीन समाज स्थापित करना चाहते हैं । ऐसा एक दिन लाना चाहते हैं जब कि स्टेट न होगी, कोई शासन नहीं होगा । ऐसी हालत में शायद उन्होंने प्रारम्भिक

[ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह]

काल होने के कारण ऐसा कबूल किया है कि विभाग के जरिये, अपनी स्टेट के जरिये ब्राडकास्टिंग के साधन को इस्तेमाल किया जाये । लेकिन आगे चल कर, मैं समझता हूं, उन का भी यही निश्चय होगा कि एक सार्वजनिक कारपोरेशन के द्वारा उस का नियंत्रण हो, उस का कारोबार हो । बाकी जितने देश हैं, जो बड़े बड़े देश हैं, सभी में पब्लिक कारपोरेशन काम कर रहे हैं, सिर्फ अमरीका को छोड़ कर । लेकिन अमरीका में भी यह आप देखेंगे कि यह साधन प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में दे दिया गया है तब भी उस पर सरकारी नियंत्रण अवश्य है ताकि वह पक्षपात रहित हो कर अपना काम करें । उन पर काफी प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये गये हैं । वहां एक कमिशन बना हुआ है जिस को फेडरेल कम्यूनिकेशन कमिशन कहते हैं । उस में सात व्यक्ति गवर्नर होते हैं । सातों गवर्नर वहां की सेनेट द्वारा चुने जाते हैं, वहां के प्रजिडेन्ट सेनेट की राय से ऐसे गवर्नर को चुनते हैं और उन के द्वारा लाइसेन्स के नियम बनाये जाते हैं । साल साल पर उन लाइसेन्स को रिन्यू करने का मौका जब आता है तो जो अधिकारी वर्ग के सामने इस का लेखा जोखा होता है कि एक साल के अन्दर किस स्टेशन ने कैसा काम किया और किस कम्पनी ने कैसा काम किया । अगर ऐसा समझा जाता है कि किसी कम्पनी ने सार्वजनिक हित में काम नहीं किया तो उस को दोबारा लाइसेन्स नहीं दिया जाता है । कितनी फ्रीक्वन्सीं का कौन स्टेशन होना चाहिये इस का नियंत्रण होता है पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट के मुताबिक । इस तरह से जहां देखियेगा, जिस देश की ओर नजर घुमाइयेगा आप को मिलेगा कि हर एक देश में कुछ न कुछ नयंत्रण प्रसार पर होता है । आज हमारे सामने यह सवाल है कि हिन्दुस्तान में किस तरह का नियंत्रण हो, पब्लिक कारपोरेशन द्वारा हो या सरकारी विभाग द्वारा हो, जिस तरह आज संचालित हो रहा है उसी तरह हो, या प्राइवेट कम्पनी के हाथ में उसे दे दिया जाये । कुछ ऐसी भी चिट्ठियां मेरे पास आई हैं जिन से पता चलता है कि आज प्राइवेट कम्पनियां बहुत खुश हैं, वे समझती हैं कि शायद सरकारी नियंत्रण हटने से कारपोरेशन इस तरह का बनेगा जिस में उन का हाथ होगा और वे जो चाहेंगी उस से करा सकेंगी । लेकिन आज तो, राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल चारों तरफ छिड़ा हुआ है और सारी दुनिया राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ जा रही है, सारे आजाद देश इसी ओर जा रहे हैं और हम ने भी इस पालियामन्ट में देखा कि संघ की सरकार भी समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करने की ओर कदम बढ़ाने जा रही है, ऐसी हालत में प्राइवेट कम्पनी के हाथ में इस चीज के जाने की बात नहीं कही जा सकती । वह इस राष्ट्र की सरकार के हाथ में रहेगी इस में सभा के जितने लोग हैं सभी का एक मत है, यह निर्विवाद बात है, लेकिन सरकार के हाथ में कैसे रहे । आज जितने व्यवसाय सरकार के हाथ में हैं उन को हम तीन कोटियों में बांट सकते हैं । एक उन के विभाग द्वारा संचालित किये जाते हैं, दूसरे वे हैं जो ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनी की तरह हैं जैसे सिंदरी फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री है, और तीसरे वे हैं जो कारपोरेशन के रुप में हैं जैसे दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन या और दूसरे कारपोरेशन जो निर्मित्त किये गये हैं ।

अब हमें इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिये कि इस डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा जो भी कार्रवाई हो रही है वह कहां तक सफल हुई है और कहां तक हमारा देश उस से संतुष्ट है । इस सभा के सामने बार बार इस की चर्चा

होती है कि रेडियो प्रोग्राम तथा रेडियो का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन या इस विभाग का जरूरी काम सन्तोषप्रद नहीं है । कल ही इस सभा के सामने मेहता जी ने अनुमान समिति की ओर से १२वीं रिपोर्ट पेश की । उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने ५२ सुझाव दिये हैं । इन ५२ सुझावों के पेश करने का मतलब यही है कि उस में खराबियां हैं और खामियां हैं, जिन को वे सुधारना चाहते हैं । इसी तरह से बार बार अखबारों में शिकायतें निकलती हैं । जब हम यहां की डिबेट्स उठा कर पढ़ते हैं तो इधर से और उधर से भी यानी दोनों दलों से इस तरह की शिकायतें की गई हैं । सस से यह मालूम होता है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से जो भी काम हो रहा है वह सन्तोषप्रद नहीं है । और इस का खास कारण है और वह यह है कि इस को डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से चलाया जा रहा है ।

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जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मैशिनरी का सवाल है, अभी तक वह भी तय नहीं कर पाये हैं कि किस को मुकामी तौर पर, यानी किस को परमानेंट तौर पर डायरेक्टर जनरल मुकर्रर किया जाये । कितने ही आदमी आए और चले गए । यह काम इस तरह का है कि जिस में कला की जरूरत है और जिस आदमी को भी इस पोस्ट पर लगाया जाता है वह काम सीख भी नहीं पाता कि उस को तब्दील कर दिया जाता है, उस को ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाता है । जो वहां काम करने वाले हैं, जैसे आर्टिटेन्ट इत्यादि या और दूसरे लोग उन को कांट्रेक्ट बेसिस हर यहां रखा जाता है जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि अपने आप को वहां पर ये लोग सिक्योर नहीं समझते और न ही कोई सिक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस होती है । ऐसी हालत में वे लोग इस बात की तलाश में रहते हैं कि कब उन्हें कोई अच्छी नौकरी मिले और कब वे छोड़ कर चले जायं । उन की हर समय यही इच्छा रहती है वे फिल्मी लाइन में चले जाएं या किसी और जगह । इस वास्ते यहां आप के डिपार्टमेंट में जो भी अच्छा काम होना चाहिए और जितनी एफीशेन्सी होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाती है । मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जहां फिल्मी व्यवसाय ने अनेकों फ़िल्मी स्टार पेदा किये हैं वहां आल इंडिया रेडियो ने एक भी आल इंडिया स्टार पैदा नहीं किया । इसका एक खास कारण है कि आल इंडया रेडियो की ओर से इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । इस में कला प्रेमी या प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्तियों, नाटककारों या संगीतज्ञों को प्रोत्साहन देने की बिल्कुल ही चेष्टा नहीं की गई जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन में से कोई भी आल इंडिया स्टार नहीं बन सका । आज जो रुपया पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से इस विभाग को दिया जाता है वह भली प्रकार खर्च नहीं किया जाता । मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि वह रुपया ठीक ठीक खर्च किया जा रहा है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि ये न तो उन के लिये सम्भव है और न ही उन की मिनिस्ट्री के लिये सम्भव है कि वह उन सब चीजों को ब्यौरे के साथ देखें और उस को ठीक ढंग से खर्च करने की कोशिश करें । जब मैं ने यह प्रस्ताव को रखने का नाटिस दिया था तो यह खबर अखबारों में भी छपी और मुझ से कहा गया कि मैं मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में चो चाहूं बोलूं परन्तु मिनिस्टर साहब के खिलाफ कुछ न बोलूं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह तो मेरे लिये सम्भव नहीं होगा कि केवल मिनिस्ट्री पर ही इलजाम लगाऊं और मिनिस्टर साहब के खिलाफ कुछ न बोलूं क्योंकि यह दोनों भिन्न चीजें नहीं हैं । इसलिये दुख के साथ मुझे उन को इलजाम देना ही पड़ता है और इस बात में मैं मजबूर हूं ।

[ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह]

में आप को एक इलाज बता रहा हूं। और वह एक आमूल इलाज है और इस से आप का सर दर्द भी दूर हो जायेगा और वह इलाज है आल इंडिया रेडियो को एक कारपोरेशन के रूप में चलाया जाना।

मैं ने एस्टीमैट कमेटी में भी देखा है और आम तौर पर यह कहा भी जाता है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो द्वारा किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी का पक्षपात नहीं किया जाता, किसी पार्टी के साथ किसी तरह की तरफदारी नहीं की जाती। लेकिन आप रेडियो के प्रोग्राम्ज को देख लीजिये, राजनीतिक पार्टियों के नेताओं के जितने भी भाषण होते हैं और जो रेडियो द्वारा ब्राडकास्ट किये जाते हैं उन को देख लीजिये इन सब में पक्षपात किया जाता है। ऐसी चीज आप किसी दूसरे देश में नहीं देखेंगे। अगर इस तरह का पक्षपात दूसरे देशों में किया जाए तो पब्लिक कारपोरेशन्ज पर बहुत ज्यादा लाछंन लगता है। इस वास्ते इन सब बातों से बचने का एक ही हल है और वह जैसा कि मैं ने पहले बताया है यह है कि इस को एक पब्लिक कारपोरेशन के रूप में चलाया जाये। ऐसा करने से देश का भला होगा, प्रतिभाशाली लोगों का विकास होगा, देश के लोगों में जागृति पैदा होगी और देश में उत्साह बढ़ेगा। जो आल इंडिया रेडियो पर यह इलजाम लगाया जाता है कि वहां पर नैपोटिजम होती है उस इलजाम से भी यह बच जाएगा।

अब में लाइसेंस फीस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। पहले यह १० रुपया हुआ करती थी और अब बढ़ा कर १५ रुपये कर दी गई है यानी उस में ५० प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दी गई है। उस के विपरीत्त यदि आप देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि रेडियो द्वारा हो रही सेवाओं में ५० प्रतिशत की कमी कर दी गई है। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि लोग ज्यादातर दूसरे देशों द्वारा प्रसारित गानों और विचारों को सुनते हैं, बजाये आल इंडिया रेडियो द्वारा प्रसारित समाचारों के। जितनी सेवायें आल इंडिया रेडियो द्वारा उन्हें मिलनी चाहियें उतनी उन्हें मिल नहीं पा रही हैं। इस के विपरीत लाइसेंस फीस बढ़ा दी गई है।

अब मैं चीप रेडियो सैट्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं नहीं जानता कि चीप रेडियो सैट सप्लाई करने के बारे में कोई कार्रवाई की गई है या नहीं। परन्तु इस सभा के एक सदस्य ने मुझे सूचना दी है कि कोई ६ महीने पहले उन्होंने किसी व्यवसाय की ओर से एक खबर दी थी कि १०० रुपये में एक सैट बन सकता है और उस व्यवसायी की तरफ से यह कहा गया था कि वे खुद बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं और सरकार अपनी ओर से बनाये। वे उन को केवल सलाह ही देंगे कि यह चीप सैटस् किस तरह से बनाये जा सकते हैं। मुझे पता नहीं इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या फैसला किया है ...

सूचना और प्रचारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): आल इंडिया रेडियो कोई फैक्ट्री नहीं है और यह रेडियो बनाने का काम नहीं कर सकता। ब्राडकास्टिंग खुद इस काम को नहीं कर सकता।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह: मैं समुचय ब्राडकास्टिंग के बारे में कह रहा हूं। अगर वह अपने आप या किसी दूसरी एजेंसी के जरिये ऐसे चीप रेडियो सैट बनवा कर जनता को सप्लाई करें तो इस से जनता का बहुत भला हो सकता है और गरीब आदमी भी रेडियो खरीद कर इस से फायदा उठा सकते हैं। इस प्रकार ज्यादा लोग रेडियो रखेंगे उतने ही ज्यादा लोग आप के प्रोग्राम्ज को सुन सकेंगे और फायदा उठा सकेंगे।

इसलिय यह जरूरी है कि लोगों को चीप रेडियो सेट सप्लाई करने की दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम उठाये जायें। यह जो स्लो प्रोग्रेस हो रही है, इस को तेज करने का एक ही तरीका है कि एक कारपोरेशन बना दी जाये। दूसरे देशों में, ब्रिटेन में, कनाडा में और और ऐसे ही दूसरे देशों में बहुत सी कमिटियां बनी हैं और उन सबों ने यह ही राय प्रकट की है कि यदि गवर्नमेंट को किसी तरह के इलजाम से बचना है, यदि उस को रेडियो को पब्लिक युटिलिटी के रूप में, सार्वजनिक सेवा के रूप में उपयोग करना है तो ऐसी हालत में सब से ज्यादा लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये एक कारपोरेशन के रूप में ही चलाया जाना चाहिये। इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने एक बार कहा था कि जब तक यह स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सकता तब तक उस को एक कारपोरेशन के रूप में नहीं बदला जा सकता। उन्होंने इस बात को माना है कि यदि इस को कारपोरेशन का रूप दे दिया जाये तो उन्हें कोई एतराज नही होगा . ..

डा० केसकर : ऐसा मैं ने कभी नहीं कहा और न ही मैं ने कोई ऐसी एशोरेंस ही दी है। यदि आप मेरी स्पीचिज को ठीक से पढ़ें तो आप को पता लगेगा कि मैं ने कभी कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : स्पीच तो मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन मुझे याद है कि उन्होंने कहा था कि कारपोरेशन बनाने में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। और तीन चार वर्षों में ऐसा मौका आएगा जब कारपोरेशन बन सकता है। आज तीन चार वर्ष हो गए हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि अब वह स्वावलम्बी बने।

उसी हालत में हमारे लिये कारपोरेशन बनाना सम्भव होगा। आप की प्रसार करने की बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हैं और उन पर आप दिन प्रति दिन पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की ओर कोई कारंवाई नहीं कर रहे हैं। क्या इस से आप यह शक करने की गुंजाइश नहीं दे रहे हैं कि आप इसे स्वावलम्बी नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, और इसलिये इस पर इस काम के लिये खर्च नहीं कर रहे हैं और डेवेलपमेंट प्लान्स पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। कारपोरेशन के सिद्धांत को सरकार ने मान लिया है और यह स्वीकार कर लिया है कि कारपोरेशन के द्वारा हम इस काम को ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से कर सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में अगर सरकार का एक विभाग यह कहे कि जब तक यह स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो जायेगा तब तक कारपोरेशन नहीं बनाया जायेगा तो इस में आपस में विरोधी चीज मालूम होती है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि विकास के लिये जो भी उन का फंड है, जो भी उन की योजनायें हैं, जो भी वह खर्च करना चाहते हैं, वह पब्लिक कारपोरेशन बना कर करें। अगर पब्लिक कारपोरेशन बनेगा तो वह आगे भी बढ़ेगा और आप के पैसे का ठीक से हिसाब रखा जायेगा।

दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि कारपोरेशन बन जाने से उस पर पार्लियामेंट का कंट्रोल नहीं रहेगा। अगर कारपोरेशन बन जाये तो आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं कि उस की रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट के सामने आवे और उस पर टीका टिप्पणी की जा सके जैसा कि बी० बी० सी० के बारे में होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे केसकर साहब को इसे मंजूर करने में कोई उज्र न होगा और जल्द से जल्द हिन्दुस्तान में एक रेडियो का कारपोरेशन बनाया जायेगा।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Government should introduce legislation, as early as possible, to set up a corporation to control and operate the broadcasting media in the country."

There are two amendments of which notice has been received, one is by

[Mr. Chairman]

Shri S. N. Das, and the other is by Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.

First, I would ask Shri P. N. Rajabhoj to tell me and the House how his amendment differs from the original Resolution, except that it is worded in different langauge.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर,—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : हम ने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है उस का वर्डिंग बहुत अच्छा है ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member shall leave that question to me. He would only enlighten me as to how his amendment differs from the original Resolution.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : जो अमेंडमेंट मैं ने दिया है उस में क्या उज्र है । उस का तो वर्डिंग अच्छा है ।

Mr. Chairman: Would the hon. Member resume his seat? When I find that he has no reasons and no grounds to advance to show that his amendment differs from the original Resolution, I shall consider whether he can be given an opportunity to speak.

First, I shall call upon Shri S. N. Das to move his amendment, and speak on it.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:

> "This House before expressing its opinion regarding the suitability of any organisation for controlling and regulating the broadcasting medium considers it necessary that the Central Government should constitute a Committee consisting of the Members of Parliament and experts, who, after examining the activities and the system of working of the present organisation as also after ascertaining which organisations function in other countries for this work and the system of their working, should make necessary recommendations in this regard and suggest ways and means for their implementation."

Dr. Keskar: May I know whether a Resolution which is completely different from the original Resolution can be substituted in that way?

Mr. Chairman: That is in substitution of this, and it is perfectly in order.

Amendment moved:

That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:

> "This House before expressing its opinion regarding the suitability of any organisation for controlling and regulating the broadcasting medium considers it necessary that the Central Govvernment should constitute a Committee consisting of the Members of Parliament and experts, who, after examining the activities and the system of working of the present organisation as also after ascertaining which organisations function in other countries for this work and the system of their working, should make necessary recommendations in this regard and suggest ways and means for their implementation."

श्री एस० एन० दास : सभापति महोदय, हमारे मित्र ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह ने जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने रखा है उस का महत्त्व स्पष्ट है । कबल इस के कि मैं उस प्रस्ताव पर और अपने संशोधन पर विचार प्रकट करूं में यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि अभी यह मौका नहीं है कि हमारे देश में जो पद्धति जारी है सरकार की ओर से जो इंतिजाम हो रहा है उस की भलाई या बुराई के बारे में कुछ कहूं . . .

Mr. Chairman: I might inform the hon. Member that he has to conclude his speech within ten minutes.

श्री एस० एन० दास : हमारे इस प्रजातंत्र देश में जो यह प्रसारण का माध्यम है और जो शिक्षा का और मनोविनोद का साधन है, इस का संचालन सरकार के जरिये होना चाहिये या किसी गैर सरकारी संस्था के जरिये होना चाहिये यह बहुत ही महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय है । अभी कुछ ही वर्ष हुए कि हमारे स्वतंत्र भारत में सरकार ने यह काम अपने हाथ में लिया है, और हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में यह एक बहुत जबरदस्त साधन है जिस के जरिये से हम हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को प्रजातांत्रिक भावनाओं से अवगत करा सकते हैं और इस के द्वारा हम लोगों को बिना स्कूल कालिजों में भेजे हुए अच्छा नागरिक बना सकते हैं । इस काम के लिये यह बहुत अच्छा माध्यम है । लेकिन अभी क्या बराबर यह सवाल उठता आया है कि सरकार का इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध बुरी चीज है । व्यक्ति हमेशा यह चाहता रहा है कि वह स्वतंत्र रहे, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट एक नेसेसरी ईविल है, एक आवश्यक खराबी है । आज हमारे आचार्य विनोबा भी कहते हैं कि हम शासन मुक्त समाज चाहते हैं, शासनहीन समाज नहीं बल्कि शासन मुक्त समाज । वह चाहते हैं कि ऐसा प्रजातंत्र बनना चाहिये कि जिस में शासन कम से कम हो, जिस में शासन की कम से कम आवश्यकता हो । आज जो यह प्रश्न सदन में और बाहर अखबारों में चल रहा है कि जो हमारा आल इंडिया रेडियो का प्रसारण का माध्यम है इस का संचालन सरकार के जरिये हो या इस का संचालन किसी स्वतंत्र निगम के जरिये हो, यह भी कुछ इसी प्रकार की धारणा के आधार पर है । यह बहुत ही विचारणीय प्रश्न है । मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है, इसलिये मैं इस प्रश्न की भलाई बुराई में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे इस विभाग के माननीय मंत्री हैं वह इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें कि इस विभाग को सरकार के जरिये चलाया जाय या किसी गैर-सरकारी संस्था द्वारा चलाया जाये या किसी अर्ध सरकारी संस्था द्वारा चलाया जाये जिस में कार्य की विशेष सुविधा हो सके, और इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर के इस का हमेशा के लिये निर्णय कर दिया जाये । इस में शक नहीं कि शुरू शुरू में जब इस विभाग की स्थापना की गयी तो सिवाय सरकार के कोई दूसरा इस को नहीं चला सकता था । लेकिन अब सात वर्ष के काम के अनुभव के बाद इस बात पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये कि दरअस्ल अब तक जो हमने काम किया है वह किस तरह का हुआ है, और यह भी देखना चाहिये कि दूसरे मुल्कों में इस काम का संचालन किस प्रकार होता है, यह काम सरकारी संस्था के रूप में चलाया जाता है या किसी गैर-सरकारी संस्था के रूप में इस का कार्य चलता है और नियंत्रण होता है । इन सब बातों की जानकारी इन सभी बातों के बारे में अध्ययन कर के प्राप्त करनी चाहिये । जो इस विषय के विशेषज्ञ लोग हैं उन की राय ली जानी चाहिये और तब संसद् के सदस्यों की इस विषय पर राय मांगी जानी चाहिये । इस वक्त तो मैं यह निर्णय नहीं कर सकता कि दरअस्ल अभी इस संस्था का नियंत्रण सरकार के हाथ में रहना चाहिये या किसी गैर-सरकारी संस्था के हाथ में इस काम को देना चाहिये । जितने दृष्टिकोण इस विषय पर हैं वे सब हमारे सामने आने चाहियें । इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी भी जानने लायक बातें हैं, सरकार द्वारा संचालन के पक्ष में और विपक्ष में और गैर-सरकारी संस्था के पक्ष और विपक्ष में, वे सब हमारे सामने आनी चाहियें । मेरे संशोधन का यही मतलब है । यह प्रस्ताव महत्त्वपूर्ण है और इस पर अपना मत देने से पहले हम यह आवश्यक समझते हैं कि सरकार जल्दी

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

से जल्दी एक कमीशन या कमेटी की नियुक्ति करे जो सारी बातों का अध्ययन कर के, जिस तरह से हम ने अब तक काम को चलाया है और अनुभव किया है उसको देख कर और जो हमारे देश के और दूसरे देशों के विशेषज्ञों की राय है उस को जान कर निर्णय करें कि हमारे देश में किस प्रकार की संस्था होनी चाहिये ।

पहली बात जो मैं ने उठायी थी वह यह थी कि सरकार के शासन और नियंत्रण के प्रति आम तौर पर लोगों का विरोध होता है । सिर्फ इसी बात में नहीं . .

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह (हजारीबाग पश्चिम) : सरकार ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री एस० एन० दास : हमारे माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि सरकार ठीक नहीं है तो मैं उन को बतलाऊं कि मैंने तो पहले ही कह दिया कि सरकार एक आवश्यक बुराई है, इस बात को हम मान कर चलते हैं और चाहे फिर वह बुराई में फर्स्ट हो या लास्ट हो लेकिन जनता ने उस सरकार के हाथ में सारा काम सौंपा है . . .

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य वह कहें जो वह कहना चाहते है, बाबू रामनारायण सिंह की बात का ख्याल न करें ।

श्री एस० एन० दास : इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि इस विषय में जो विचार करने वाले दूसरे लोग हैं उन को इस बात का बराबर डर बना रहता है कि इस प्रजातांत्रिक देश में, जहां कि शासन का काम एक पार्टी और एक दल विशेष के हाथ में है, तो वह दल विशेष इस ब्राडकास्टिंग संस्था का उपयोग अपने दल विशेष के लिये किया करता है और इसी शक के होने के कारण वह समझते हैं कि बिलकुल किसी स्वतंत्र संस्था, कारपोरेशन आदि के हाथ में अगर यह संस्था चली जायेगी तो इस संस्था का उपयोग राजनीतिक तौर पर पार्टी विशेष के लिये नहीं किया जा सकेगा । मेरा जहां तक ख्याल है अभी इस सरकार ने पिछले जो आम चुनाव हुए उस में उस ने पूर्ण निष्पक्षता बरती और चुनावों में जिस तरीके से हमारे आल इंडिया रेडियो ने बर्त्ताव किया, वह तारीफ के काबिल है । सरकार ने आम-चुनावों के अवसर पर इस ब्राडकास्टिंग संस्था का उपयोग कांग्रेस पार्टी के पक्ष में प्रचार आदि के लिये नहीं किया और जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है चुनाव सम्बन्धी जो कुछ भी सूचनायें थीं वह सारी जनता तक बिना भेदभाव के पहुंचायीं लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहता हूं कि लोगों में यह शक है कि सरकार इस संस्था का उपयोग अपनी पार्टी परपजेज के लिये करती है और शक इसलिये होता है कि जब किसी पार्टी विशेष के हाथ में शक्ति होती है तो यह हो सकता है कि बिना जाने भी जैसे कि बहुत लोग कहा करते हैं कि सरकारी अफसर जो सरकार का काम चलाते हैं वह अपनी तरक्की के लिये, अपने स्वार्थ हेतु या तो अपने विभाग के मिनिस्टर को खुश करने के लिये कभी कभी ऐसे काम करते हैं जो हमारे मिनिस्टर लोग चाहते भी न हों तो हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को शक होता है कि सरकार ही ऐसे कामों को जानबूझ कर कराती है ।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—पश्चिम) : शक का इलाज तो किसी के पास भी नहीं है, मर्ज लाइलाज है ।

श्री एस० एन० दास : हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने सिद्धांत रूप में मान लिया है और पिछले साल उन्होंने जिक्र भी किया था कि वह इस बात को मानते हैं कि इस संस्था का प्रबन्ध

अगर एक आयोग के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये तो अच्छा है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि अभी वह समय नहीं है, जब समय आयेगा, दो, चार वर्ष में तब इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है । मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि वह ऐसा समझते हैं तो उन को समझना चाहिये कि अभी उपयुक्त मौका है जिस समय वह सरकार की तरफ से घोषणा करें और एक कमीशन या कमेटी नियुक्त हो जो इन सारी बातों की जांच करे और जांच करने के बाद इस संसद् के सामने और हम लोगों के सामने अपनी सिफारिशें रखे और हम सारी बातों की जानकारी हासिल करने के बाद निर्णय कर सकें कि दरअस्ल इस संस्था का संचालन सरकार के द्वारा होना चाहिये या किसी एक स्वतंत्र निगम के द्वारा होना चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ में अपने संशोधन को पेश करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि सदन और मंत्री महोदय मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार करेंगे ।

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : आपका संशोधन अच्छा है ।

Mr. Chairman: Now the amendment that has been moved by Shri S. N. Das in substitution of the original Resolution, as well as the original Resolution, are now before the House and we can proceed with the discussion. I may again bring it to the notice of hon. Members that we have very limited time at our disposal. I would request Members to exercise restraint. Will five minutes to each Member do?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Normally, five minutes, and if it becomes necessary in a particular case, I will extend it by another two minutes.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): In view of your ruling, I do not wish to go the whole hog with regard to the original Resolution and the substitute Resolution. But what I want to emphasise is this. You have understood from the two speeches and also from the Resolution that the demand for independence is the main crux on which we should determine what should be the character of the future administration of the AIR. Sir, this problem of whether the AIR should be a department of Government or should be a corporation, has remained with us since independence, because from experience in the past, we have seen that the AIR has not performed the duty which it should as a part of the organisation for education and for propaganda so far as dissemination of information and knowledge to the people is concerned.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: It has done immensely.

Shri K. K. Basu: My friend, who belongs to the ruling party, says that it has done it. I would like to quote one instance. Two days back when a discussion was opened in this House as well as the other House regarding the President's Address, our party leaders in both the Houses delivered their speeches. The unfortunate part of it was that the AIR took notice of only those parts of the speches which to some extent supported Government policy, and the rest were all blacked out. Probably the AIR has many speeches to cover and they give only a summary, but what is put out should be a correct representation of the point of view of those who spoke in Parliament. All these things should be taken into consideration. We also know—whether it is for propaganda purposes for the Congress Party or the Government, we do not know—that even the news services do not have independence. They have, unfortunately, a bias in favour of the party in power.

Regarding film music, I myself am not a great musician—I only love music; that is all—but I would only point out that there may be a difference of opinion and there is scope for difference of opinion, but so long as the position in our country remains as it is, when there are different schools of music and it is

[Shri K. K. Basu]

very difficult for all of them to come together on one platform, all these schools of music and art should be allowed to develop fully and our government machinery should have no bias. But unfortunately we have seen for the last several years—whether it is the Minister's personal liking or not, I do not know and I do not have any knowledge of the inner working of this organisation—that they have a definitely express bias for a particular school of thought. I am not going into the question of film music or no film music. I want music, even if it is film music and if it is good; if it represents the culture of our country, it must be propagated through the AIR. It is the duty of the AIR to play such music.

Regarding the other point that has been discussed, about the Programme Advisory Committee, I was in a Committee where I was able to know something of the inner working of it. I do not want to go into details. There we have found that there are Programme Advisory Committees which often meet twice or thrice a year, and they have nothing to do with advising on programmes. The programmes are chalked out by the department itself and they are placed before them. Then there is a post-mortem examination, and I do not know what happens to their opinions, whether they are taken into consideration or not. Even in the selection of the members of the Programme Advisory Committee, I must say, there has been a definite bias, so far as we have seen from their composition for the last several years. From the way in which the Committees have worked, we have seen that many members who are themselves given programmes to some extent, lose their independence to advise Government properly.

Then, Sir, we have seen in this administration that the Government change their policy quickly. All of a sudden, there is retrenchment in a particular section because Government feel it necessary; on the other hand, we find that new men are brought on a new basis. I am not going into the merits or demerits of this, but the fact that the basis is changed from one to another like this reflects that there has not been an independent consideration so far as the problem of retrenchment or the staff position is concerned. Possibly the Minister, or it may not be the Minister, but the Secretary or the Director takes it into his head that a department should be closed immediately and so many people should be retrenched. And unhappily often new people are brought in who have some sort of influence or for whom the Ministry or the department have a liking. All this goes to reflect on the department that they have so long been running in a way which reflects the continuation of the old theory. Therefore, the time has come for us to consider whether the AIR should be run as a corporation or not. I personally do not support the corporation idea if it is in the same form as the DVC. We have seen in our country during the last several years that when a corporation is appointed, Parliament loses control over it. What I want is an independent body to advise and guide the programmes of the AIR. Whether it should be a department of Government or whether it should be an autonomous advisory body or whether it should be a corporation, that point can be considered later. I fully endorse the point of view of Shri S. N. Das that the time has come for us to appoint an Enquiry Committee to go into the problem whole hog and lay down certain principles which would determine the working of the organisation. They say that they are not running it for the benefit of any party. But, if you scan the programme, just when there is a general election, you will see to what extent it is utilised for their own benefit and not for the benefit of the people. It may be liked by the people or it may not be liked by the

people. They may be right or they may be wrong. There is enough scope for difference of opinion in this matter. But, what I feel is that the time has come for the Government to make a thorough enquiry into the working of the whole organisation, which began as a private organisation and was taken over by the Government and then this new Government has come. It must be determined to what extent it must be reorganised so that you can fully utilise it for the betterment of the people, for the education of the people and their enjoyment. I think the hon. Minister will accept the proposal for the appointment of an Enquiry Committee to go into the whole problem and determine the future of the organisation.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, the discussion of the resolution put forward by Mr. Sinha and the substitute motion put forward by Mr. Das has turned out to be a discussion in the nature of a general discussion of the Budget of the All India Radio. I do not want to go into all the considerations which have been put forward but I want to say one thing about the substitute motion that has been put forward by Mr. Das. I think, in India we are developing a passion for having Committees and Commissions. We want a Committee or a Commission for every blessed thing that there is in India. I think there are millions and millions of things in India. I would say that before we think of having any other Commission or Committee appointed, we should first of all read the reports of those Committees and Commissions which are before us, digest them and take action on them and then think of doing something else.

For instance, what is the record of the Ministry of Broadcasting in the matter of the Film Enquiry Committee Report? They have now the Press Commission's Report. The two bodies have been set up by this Ministry. What action has been taken on the report of the Film Enquiry Committee and what action is going to be taken on the Report of the Press Commission? I think that the Press Commission's Report may be, for aught I know, thrown into cold storage.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It cannot be. We will not allow it to be thrown into cold storage. I know what has happened to the Report of the Film Enquiry Committee (*Interruption*). Therefore, I say that this passion for Committees and Commissions should be curbed and we should not run away with the idea that the Commissions will provide the panacea for all our ills and that a Committee will cure all our difficulties and troubles. Therefore, I think, it is no use appointing a Commission at this stage to go into the question of broadcasting.

There is another thing. My friend has been asking for the appointment of a Corporation. I am a Member of the Lok Sabha and if you ask me to be a party to the appointment of a Corporation, it would be tantamount to this, that I abrogate almost all my responsibilities and privileges as a Member of the Lok Sabha.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will tell you.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should realise that he is losing his own time by attaching importance to these interruptions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know I am losing my time but what am I to do when so many hon. Members interrupt?

I was saying this that at this time the need is for the direct and continuous control of the All India Radio by Parliament. The control should not be slackened for a minute. Unless it is done, I am sure, the lines on which these persons want the Radio to develop will not be possible. Why I say that there should be perpetual vigilance on the part of Parliament is for this reason.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

If there is Corporation, my hon. friend the Minister of Information and Broadcasting will be the most happy person. He will have all the privileges which he is having now and he will not have the necessity of coming before us to give answers to our questions and to submit to us reports. He will have all the privileges and very little responsibility for that. I say that the control which the Parliament exercises over the All India Radio at the time of the Budget is sufficient to make these people wake up. It is sufficient to make these people active who are slack; it is sufficient for those people who practise nepotism to be fair; and, if there is a Corporation, the whole thing will go away, and we shall not have any control over the All India Radio. Now, we have control over appointments through the Public Service Commission and if we have a Corporation, I do not think, you will have that control. We have control over the All India Radio on account of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. My friends have said that the Estimates Committee has suggested 92 improvements to be made in the All India Radio. I think that shows how effectively and how comprehensively the work has been done. When work of that kind is being done by the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee and when the whole thing comes before the House, I do not see why we should have a Corporation of this kind.

One word more. We in India, in this transitional era, are suffering from self-contradictory impulses. On the one hand, I see on the floor of this House, something being said that we should not take this country or that country as our model and, on the other hand, a gentleman wants us to follow the BBC model or some other model. That is a self-contradictory impulse. But, I say.....

Mr. Chairman: Let not impulses conflict now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Here is the BBC Quarterly. Somewhere in the 1954 issue of this Quarterly I find an article, not eulogising the Corporation but an article on the subject of the ills of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The gentleman has gone into the question and given us the reasons for that and also the remedies for that. I would, therefore, say that we do not need a Corporation of the British model or any other model. We do not want a plethora of Committees and Commissions in this country before we have taken action on those which have already submitted their reports. I would say that the vigilance which the Parliament exercises now through the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee and through the budget discussions and all that should continue so that there is effective safeguard in meeting the popular demand. I think what is happening is all right.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Many Members of this House may ask why a Member of the PSP wants the broadcasting media in the country to be placed under a Corporation and not under Government. Sir, it is a legitimate question. My answer to it is two-fold. We want the broadcasting media under an autonomous Corporation for ensuring efficiency and impartiality.

Secondly, we want to have this to prevent favouritism that is now rampant in the broadcasting system. When I refer to the question of impartiality and objectivity, I am pained to remark a few things with which my hon. friend Dr. Keskar may or may not agree. We have been familiar, since independence, how broadcasts are made through the All India Radio. Invariably, we see too much of emphasis and too much of importance being given to the broadcasting of news or views of those people who run the administration. It has invariably been so. Some of the people who are doing the job in the

All India Radio may not be conscious of it, may not deliberately do it and there may not be any direction or suggestion from the Government or from the Minister either. But it has so happened in these days that the news broadcast on the All India Radio has been one-sided, partial, biased, and sometimes misleading. I may refer to a few things here. Take the case of a recent session of the Congress which met at Avadi. When I heard the All India Radio during those days, almost the whole of the fifteen minutes or whatever may be the time that is allotted for the purpose of broadcast was devoted for the resolutions and the various amendments. And even the proceedings of the Subjects Committee meetings and party meetings were broadcast at length. Are we not aware Sir, even in Parliament, when the Congress Party meeting is held, the information is gathered as to what happened there, who spoke, etc., and all these things are broadcast on the All India Radio? Even the circulars of the Secretaries of the Congress are broadcast; and the opinions expressed by small people within the Congress organisation get broadcast on the All India Radio. It is very unfortunate that such a policy is pursued. It will not be fair to you and to us. I am not saying this in a partisan sense or as a party man. Whichever party may be in power—it may be Congress today, it may be the P.S.P. tomorrow—it is unfair and unreasonable to keep a public service institution such as broadcasting system under the monopoly of the Government. I am sure, everybody will agree with me that monopoly in the Press is condemnable and dangerous. In the same way you have to agree that monopoly in broadcasting is equally dangerous. I even say that the monopoly of the broadcasting system in the hands of the Government is much more dangerous. Are we not aware of what happened in Germany during the time of Goebbels and Hitler? If the broadcasting system is entirely under the Government Department or Ministry, if there is too much of direct interference by the Executive in the broadcasting system, you cannot expect fairness and impartiality, and it is impossible for the employees in the broadcasting system to maintain an impartial balance between the various political parties. That has not been done so far and it is impossible to do it. It may be Congress now; and it may be P.S.P. tomorrow in control of the broadcasting system. But whatever may be the party, it is impossible for any government to ensure impartiality. So, it is very necessary for the good of the country to set up an independent Corporation. Let me assure this House that I am not making a grievance out of anything against the hon. Minister. Dr. Keskar, I know, is an honest man and he means what he says and he says what he means. I am only attacking the policy. I sincerely feel the policy that has been pursued so far has not resulted in impartiality and fairness. On the other hand, there have been coloured and garbled versions. Everything that we hear on the All India Radio is about Congress policies, Congress programmes, their enunciations of socialistic pattern and things of that sort, and we are not hearing the opposite points of view. (*Interruption*). I request that my hon. friend should not disturb me while I am speaking.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is already over.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Let me conclude by saying this. This objectives of the broadcasting system are information, education and entertainment. Even the Estimates Committee have pointed out many things about the working of the broadcasting system and the Minister may be aware of them. So, for the purpose of efficiency and impartiality, I say that a Corporation should be set up and steps should be taken in that direction.

Shri G. P. Sinha (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi): On a point of information, may I know whether

[Shri G. P. Sinha]

the hon. Member wants the American pattern or Russian pattern?

Mr. Chairman: He is not anxious to have any pattern particularly.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad will have an opportunity to speak if he can finish within five minutes, because one hour fifteen minutes would expire at 4-5 P.M. and fifteen minutes are to be taken by the hon. Minister I would request the hon. Member to finish his speech within five minutes.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: (पूर्निया व संथाल परगना) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे दुख है कि इस सभा के सामने जो संकल्प है उस के सम्बन्ध में जो दलीलें दी गई हैं वे गलत और निराधार हैं । ऐसी इंस्टीट्यूशन के लिये एक निगम होना चाहिये यह लोग मानते हैं और इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं । लेकिन आल इंडिया रेडियो को एक निगम का रूप देने के बारे में जो दलीलें दी गई हैं में समझता हूं कि वे बिलकुल निराधार और गलत हैं । मुवर साहब ने और जो अभी अभी हमारे मित्र श्री गुरूपादस्वामी जी ने यह कहा है कि सरकार रेडियो के माध्यम को पार्टी प्रोपेगंडा और सरकार की इचीवमेंटस को ही सिर्फ जनता के सामने पेश करने के लिये इस्तेमाल कर रही है बिलकुल निराधार है .....

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : मैं ने बिलकुल यह नहीं कहा कि सरकार रेडियो को केवल पार्टी प्रोपेगंडा के लिये इस्तेमाल कर रही है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि माननीय सदस्य ने अपने आप को इसी समय ठीक कर लिया है, देर आये दुरुस्त आय

मुझे विश्वास है कि वह समय दूर नहीं जब हम आल इण्डिया रेडियो को एक निगम का रूप दे देंगे। इस समय हमारे देश में सब से बड़ा भाषा का प्रश्न है जो आज तक नहीं हो सका है । मेरा सरकार पर और मंत्री महोदय पर यह अभियोग है कि जहां हिन्दी के नाम पर वे हिन्दी प्रोग्राम जारी करते हैं वहां उस के अन्दर ऐसे ऐसे व्यक्तियों को रखते हैं जिन का हिन्दी से बहुत कम सम्बन्ध होता है। मेरा अभियोग यह है कि दक्षिण महाराष्ट्र के लिये ऐसे व्यक्ति रखे जाते हैं जो महाराष्ट्री नहीं जानते हैं । इस वास्ते जब तक वह भाषा का प्रश्न हल नहीं हो जाता है तब तक निगम बनाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि अभी तक यह मालूम नहीं हो सका है कि देश की अभिरुचि क्या है । बी० बी० सी० का उदाहरण दिया जाता है । बी० बी० सी० ने जो भी काम किये हैं देश की अभिरुचि को ध्यान में रख कर किये हैं । वह वही काम कर रहा है जो कि एक औद्योगिक देश में होना चाहिये । हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और अभी तक हम लोगों की अभिरुचि मालूम नही कर सके हैं । हमें वह प्रोग्राम प्रसारित करने हैं जो कि देहातों में रहने वाले आदमियों के लिये फायदेमन्द हों । यह सब प्रोग्राम तब तक फलीभूत नहीं हो सकते हैं जब तक इस देश में भाषा का प्रश्न हल नहीं हो जाता है । जब तक हम यह मालूम नहीं कर लेते कि यहां के लोग कैसे प्रोग्राम चाहते हैं तब तक इस निगम का बनाना बहुत गलत और खतरनाक होगा । हमारे देश को अभी कई प्रश्न हल करने हैं । काश्मीर का प्रश्न हमारे सामने है, गोआ का प्रश्न हम अभी तक हल नहीं कर पाये हैं और ऐसे कई और प्रश्न हैं जो कि बी० बी० सी० के सामने नहीं हैं। हम ने कई बड़ी बड़ी डिवेलपमट स्कीमज शुरू की हैं और जिन पर अच्छी प्रोगेस भी हो रही है जिनमें भाखड़ा नांगल और डी० वी० सी० बड़ी

महत्वपूर्ण भी हैं । और रेडियो ही एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिस के जरिये सरकार इन के बारे में लोगों को आवश्यक जानकारी दे सकती है ।

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN *in the Chair*]

सिर्फ इसी माध्यम के जरिये हम सम्पूर्ण देश में प्रचार कर सकते हैं । अगर आज रेडियो का निगम बन जाये तो यह सम्भव नहीं है । इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि निगम की आवश्यकता अभी नहीं है । लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि आज रेडियो के आर्टिस्ट हैं उन की सरविस की कोई सीक्योरिटी नहीं है, उन के लिये कोई प्रावीडेंट फंड नहीं है, ग्रेचुइटी नहीं है । उन की अवस्था में सुधार होना चाहिये । उन को महीने भर की ग्रेचुइटी एक साल में दी जाये, उन को सरविस की सीक्योरिटी दी जाये ताकि वह समझ सकें कि यह आल इंडिया रेडियो एक नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन है और उस के लिये अपना तन और मन लगा दें ।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि इस के लिये यह उपयुक्त समय नहीं है और इसलिये यह निगम नहीं बनना चाहिये ।

Dr. Keskar: Whatever points my friend wants to make, I shall cover them in my speech.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: On a point of order.

सभानेत्री जी, मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि मुझे दो मिनट का बोलने का समय दिया जाये । मैं ने अमेंडमेंट दिया था ।

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala—Bhatinda): I might inform the Chair that his amendment was not in order, and it was a repetition of the very words of the motion. Therefore, I disallowed it while I was in the Chair.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : चेयरमैन ने कहा था कि मैं विचार करूंगा । मैं दो मिनट के लिये बोलना चाहता हूं । मुझे मंत्री जी के भाषण के बाद ही दो मिनट का समय दे दिया जाये ।

Mr. Chairman: It was already ruled out of order. The Minister may continue.

Dr. Keskar: Before I express the Government's point of view regarding the points raised in the resolution, I would like to say one or two words regarding the speeches made by the mover of the resolution and one or two other friends. Some of the points they raised were really in the nature of what I would call a budget debate. There are certain complaints against the All India Radio and I certainly will take the opportunity of the budget debate to deal with those points in detail. But I feel that when a question of principle has been raised, this is not the proper place for me to answer those points which were made by my friend Shri K. K. Basu who, in an express train way, read out all his points. I will certainly deal with them at full length during the budget debate and not here.

At the same time, may I say, regarding the resolution of Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha, that a number of arguments that he advanced were really going against the very resolution that he has proposed and he himself will feel it when he analyses them. He says there is no security of service. Faults have been pointed out about the A.I.R. in the Estimates Committee's report. Does he consider that a Corporation is going to give greater security than a Government department? I am not able to think of any Corporation which will give a greater security of service, which will give pensions and other privileges. I do not know of any Corporation which does so. Therefore, I feel that some of the points are not relevant to the question

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whether there should be a Corporation or not. For example, take the question of the Director-General. That there is no permanent Director-General is no doubt probably an important matter; it can be explained. But does it or has it any relevancy with regard to the question that there should be a Corporation or not? Does he think that the moment there is a Corporation there would be a permanent Director-General? I am not able to understand the relationship between these two questions.

That apart, I will very briefly state the position regarding the questions that have been posed here. At the very outset, I might say that I have been cornered by my friends here that I have made a definite commitment regarding this question. My friend Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha has exactly quoted my words. What I said was: "Government has no objection". That does not mean that Government accept that it should be done. "I have no objection" means, "I think, in the circumstances, in a certain set of circumstances, it would be a good thing to consider". We do not say that a Corporation is a bad thing. But that does not mean that we say: "We will form a Corporation or we are thinking of forming a Corporation at this moment". My position is still the same. I am not contradicting what I said then. Now, let us take the question of an independent Corporation, which had been posed by my friends. A number of statements have been made to the effect that Government is partial; Government have a bias. A number of statements have been made regarding the bias shown by the A.I.R. Such questions are always cropping up in Parliament. My conclusion is: I think A.I.R. has not been biased and I leave it to the budget debate to be answered. But may I say, which is the independent body which is going to control this important department? It is now 25 years since Government have been slowly and painfully and at a large expenditure building up this great instrument of culture, entertainment and education. It is now a big organisation. It has certain conventions, traditions, behind it. Now, is this vast organisation which has immense potentialities, to be misused or to be used in the wrong direction? I certainly would like to be convinced that there is a body which can really be independent, before I can propose to Government that it should be handed over to an independent Corporation.

May I say, in this connection, that a public Corporation is not necessarily an independent Corporation. For a public Corporation there are certain legal rules and regulations and then we can say that it is a public Corporation, but it cannot be considered to be an independent Corporation, really speaking, except the Judiciary. In an organisation which has immense scope for propaganda, I cannot think of any group of people who can be called politically to have an independent opinion, because my definition of independence is not that anybody who differs from Government or is opposed to it can be considered to be independent or anybody who does not belong to any formulated or well-known party is necessarily independent. He has his own political views and there is no guarantee that he will not use his own bias in the administration of the organisation. Therefore, I feel that this is not so easy and it is not a simple question of taking a theoretical decision that this should be given to an independent Corporation.

A number of hon. Members have referred to the British Broadcasting Corporation. The British Broadcasting Corporation is not an independent Corporation. If you study its charter, you will find that it is a Corporation under the strict control of the British Parliament, and whose budget, whose

working, are systematically supervised by the British Parliament. It cannot therefore, be considered as independent. Its Governors and the Director-General are appointed by the British Government from time to time. Therefore, the analogy of the B.B.C. is not right. Unless, therefore, we are sure that we can conceive of an independent body, I am not prepared to suggest that the A.I.R. should be handed over to an independent body. Theoretically it might look very good.

Secondly, my friend, Shri K. K. Basu, himself says that a Corporation like the D.V.C. is no good. But as I said, unless Shri Basu shows the way or other friends who have suggested a Corporation show the way for a body which can really be independent, I am not prepared to suggest to Government or take the risk of having such an important organisation which had been built up with so much labour, given over to an organisation which might be independent.

Shri K. K. Basu: Let us sit round a table and discuss the whole thing.

Dr. Keskar: I am ready to discuss it; I am quite ready, and I am prepared to consider any suggestion that he makes in this connection.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): That will be dangerous!

Dr. Keskar: Then, Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha referred to what is happening all over the country. A number of countries have been quoted. I have also studied a little about the organisations in various countries, and the conclusion that he has drawn is not necessarily correct. If he will go into the question carefully, he will see that every country carries on its broadcasting in its own way. There is no single pattern. For example, in the United States of America, there is a Commission. Broadcasting is a private business there and the

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Commission looks after licensing and certain other routine things.

Secondly, there is the British model which has got a Corporation controlled by Parliament and which is closely supervised by Parliament. In a country — that is — France, it is directly controlled by Government, In Russia and China, the Government are the chief instruments of educational propaganda. Every country according to its own needs, has been forming the type of organisation which should run its broadcasting. Now, I might say here that though technically speaking broadcasting has been functioning here since the past 25 years, it is only in recent years that we have had such a great development in broadcasting and that has been so more especially after Independence. It is at present in a very fluid and a very dynamic stage. Probably the first big spurt of expansion in broadcasting is taking place in the country. I am not yet in a position to say...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I might invite the attention of the hon. Minister that his time is up now when Private Business should be over.

Dr. Keskar: I was told that it was up to 4-5 P.M. if you like, I will stop immediately.

Mr. Speaker: It all depends upon what the Government and the House wish me to do.

Dr. Keskar: The hon. Member who preceded you in the Chair told me that it was up to 4-5. I will simply read out the points if you like.

4 P.M.

Let us see what would be the effect of setting up a corporation, a kind of independent corporation, as it has been described. The main persons who have been propagating this idea are the commercial interests who have a hope that if this goes out of Government control, then commercial broadcasting can come in this country and they will have an instrument for broadcasting their goods in the same way as certain other commercial interests are doing. This is one possibility. Secondly, you will have to

[Dr. Keskar]

say good-bye to the many-sided developments, more especially in the cultural and linguistic regions, that are taking place in broadcasting. At present a systematic effort is being made to develop broadcasting in every cultural region of India, in all the languages that are mentioned in the Constitution. A broadcasting corporation which comes up and which wants to balance its budget is bound to consider that this is too risky. At present it is a deficit organisation; therefore let us cut down the expenditure; let us run a few stations; let us have programmes like Radio Ceylon or some such organisation. That is one of the most important effects that you will have to bear in mind. I do not know whether you want all the great cultural impetus that has been given to broadcasting, to the development of regional languages, should be stopped at this stage.

Then again, you will have to say good-bye to rural programmes,—rural programmes which is one of the most important things that broadcasting is trying today. No doubt, we ourselves are not satisfied with what is being done and we would like to do it better. It is one of the greatest links with the village public. That is bound to break down. Rural broadcasting is not a paying proposition. Any broadcasting organisation which wants to balance its budget will be ready to consider it.

The most adverse effect would be that Parliament will have no control over the working of the corporation. Now, hon. Members are complaining of what Government is doing or what Government is not doing. Then, you will have greater complaints about what is happening in broadcasting. The alternatives that are before us and which I would like to mention very briefly is whether broadcasting is to be run by Government as a department—and I think there is no other alternative excepting its being run by Government, either directly or inderectly—or it should be run by a corporation like the D.V.C. or any other autonomous corporation. I would like hon. Members to consider the alternative dispassionately. First of all, if you have a corporation it is the direct control of Parliament, or its committees, like the Estimates Committee, recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission, and things like that will go. You will no doubt get the budget estimates every year; you will no doubt have an opportunity to make certain observations, but the day to day check that Parliament is keeping on the working of broadcasting, even in the smallest matter will go. Even more than that, quite contrary to what Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha tried to make, the security of the services, or employees of the All India Radio, will go. I do not know whether hon. Members are aware that in regard to all members who are employed by us there is a condition that if at any time the All India Radio is transformed into a corporation all the conditions of government service which apply to them will be annulled at that moment. May I inform the House that all the permanent servants of the All India Radio get all the privileges of government servants, including pension? I am not sure that if you take a vote among the officers of All India Radio they will vote in favour of such a resolution which will completely change the character, the conditions of their service. Nobody wants that. I as Minister would certainly welcome a corporation, because that will relieve me of the day to day heckling of my hon. friends. I will have greater freedom to run the organisation, because the control of the Ministry will be there. The Minister will have the advantage of not having the daily nagging from Parliament and he will be able to go full speed. From that point of view it is

very desirable. I leave it to hon. Members to make the choice of relinquishing their control.

The last point I would like to make is that big sums of money are at present being spent in order to make this a dignified organisation worthy not only of India, but to be counted among the biggest in the world. We are spending nearly Rs. 4 crores in this Five Year Plan for the development of broadcasting and a much greater sum is going to be spent in the next Five Year Plan. When Government is spending such a large amount of public money, do you think it advisable at this stage that the meticulous financial control of Parliament and the various committees and the Finance Ministry should be lifted from the organisation and it should be handed over to a corporation?

Some Hon. Members: No; no.

Dr. Keskar: You yourself are always complaining about the working of the various corporations; still you are asking for a corporation.

I am sorry that for want of time I am not able to say certain things which I would have liked to say in reply to certain charges made by hon. Members regarding the All India Radio. I shall take the opportunity of the Budget discussion to answer those charges. But I must say that I am not able to accept either the resolution or the amendments that have been proposed by my hon. friends.

Mr. Speaker: I may inform the hon. Minister that if he wishes to continue he need not conclude. We shall stop this debate. He may continue on the next day.

Dr. Keskar: I do not mind that.

Some Hon. Members: That would be better.

Dr. Keskar: The debate can be closed. The discussion on the All India Radio will come again during the Budget debate.

Mr. Speaker: So he concludes.

The mover of the resolution Thakur Jugal Kishore wants to reply; so it has to be postponed to the next day.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*concld.*

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, for the last two days we have been discussing in this House the President's Address. Much has been said in praise and commendation of Government's policy and a little has been said in criticism thereof. Naturally, I am grateful for the bouquets that have been thrown at us, but I am equally grateful for the criticisms made, even though I do not agree with most of them.

I am a little afraid that this House in its enthusiasm might not perhaps imagine that we are doing more than we are doing. I am particularly referring to the international sphere, because some hon. Members in their speeches seemed to make out that India was playing a very important role, almost a dominating role, in regard to some world problems. Well, let us have a more correct perspective.

I believe that we have helped, occasionally, in regard to the solution of some problems, or the relaxation or lessening of tension and I think we should take due credit for that. But let us not go beyond that. After all a country's capacity to influence events is limited by various factors. As a matter of fact, if you look at the various factors you will find that India is lacking in most of those factors, and if we have been able to influence at all any events abroad, it has been due, not obviously, to any kind of military strength or financial

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power, but—if I may say so in all modesty—because we took a correct view of events and we understood them more correctly than others, because we were more in tune with the spirit of the age and therefore could understand those things, not because we had greater strength or power. We could not threaten anybody; nor did we want to. Therefore, I would beg the House to look at this in that perspective. I feel, after all, in so far as international policy is concerned, right or wrong, I hope, counts somewhere. But it is not the rightness of a proposition that is listened to but rather the person or the country who says so and the strength behind that country. Any international policy depends ultimately on the domestic state of affairs in that country; indeed international affairs and domestic policies have more or less to be in line; they cannot be isolated from one another and in the ultimate analysis it is the internal state of affairs of a country that enables it to speak with some strength, force and authority in the international sphere. I do not wish to indulge in invidious comparisons. But hon. Members can themselves look at India as our country is today and a number of other countries and decide for themselves how far India has not progressed in the last six or seven years more than most other countries. It is indeed due to this feeling that India is marching forward, India is a country which is firmly established and is dynamic—it is due to this idea that people in the rest of the world see India with a measure of respect.

Many hon. Members have complained that the President has not referred to this matter or that. I have often ventured to point out that the President's Address is not a long list of everything we have done and everything that we want to do. It is not a review of all our departments and ministries. The President's Address by convention deals briefly with India's relations with other countries and with international affairs—that is, some important points in that respect—and deals briefly with the broad internal picture.

The hon. Member opposite said, at great length I believe, that the President should have spoken more about the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Why should the President speak at great length about the Army, the Navy and the Air Force? I do not understand it. It is not that the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are not important. Let us discuss them at the right time and at the right moment. Why should the President indulge in discussing the state of affairs in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force or for the matter of that, the Indian Administrative Service or any other service? I, therefore, want this House to look at things in some perspective. We are always likely to lose ourselves in the trees forgetting the big forest that we are in. Perhaps many of the difficulties of the present day in regard to international affairs are due to the fact,—if I may say so with modesty—that people have lost perspective: or, in the alternative, they have not been aware of the big changes that have come about and are coming about all over the world. We live at the present time if I may say so, in an extraordinarily revolutionary age—revolutionary in the true sense of the word that everything is in a transition and is changing rapidly. Why so, is a different matter.

You may say: it is the culmination of the industrial revolution, the crisis of the industrial revolution, of which the present symbol might be considered to be the atomic bomb or hydrogen bomb because it is all the product of the industrial revolution, development of science and technology: all the other things that have happened in the world are the resultants of the industrial revolution that had begun 200 years or a little

less, ago. We have arrived at this stage and the symbol of the age today is hydrogen bomb. We see it in terms of terrific destruction but it is something more than that; it is a symbol of enormous power that the world has got since the advent of the industrial revolution. We are having another revolution of even greater magnitude where power is being released. Whether that power will make humanity perish or survive is another matter. But there is this enormous power that has come into being. Unless one has some clear conception of this, one cannot judge the other problems because they are related to this.

Take another aspect of the world situation today: what is happening in Asia particularly and to a much lesser extent in Africa. In Africa there is a ferment. In Asia there is something much more than a ferment. Things have happened; revolutions have taken place. The whole face of things has changed and is changing. One of the dominant features of our age is the rise of Asia and it is totally immaterial whether people like it or dislike it: it is a fact. Unfortunately, people do not accept facts. Here is a fact as big and solid fact as any that you can imagine—the fact of the existence of the People's Government of China. But some countries do not recognise it. The United Nations calls the island of Formosa, China. It is an extraordinary state of affairs; geography means nothing to the United Nations nor to other countries. How can any policy which is based on deliberate avoidance of such a fact be a correct policy? Apart from that, what I was trying to point out was this: here is this Asia in the process of a tremendous revolutionary change and transition. That change and transition may take different shapes and forms in different parts. But the major point is that it has got out of its ruts. And yet you will find great countries knowing very well that political changes are taking place but not being emotionally aware of these great changes and imagining that the old practices could be followed in the affairs and problems relating to Asia. I do not want to say or imply that Asia should, if I may say so, put herself against any other continent.

What I am trying to point out is that the first thing necessary in order to solve the problem is to understand the nature of the problem. If you do not understand the nature of the problem and if you do not know what the question is, how can you find an answer to that question? I do submit that enough attempt is not being made to understand that question. To understand, perhaps intellectually, it may be possible but not so to understand emotionally and psychologically and to have a feeling of what is happening in Asia and in Africa. It may not seem very dangerous from the point of view of foreign representatives. At present, what is happening in Africa is of the greatest interest and moment. Leave out ourselves—of course, we are there. It is of the greatest interest to any student of history and to any person who wants to see history in some perspective. And yet I am astonished at the way Africa is treated and is being treated still. What I want to say is: because, may be, of past habits, past practice or present interest—whatever it is—people are unable to view the situation as it is. We have to understand these vast new forces that have been let loose, geographical, if you like, because geography counts also; of course, political, economic, social and many other. These are functioning in the world, and in a sense you might for the moment consider the nuclear forces as the symbols of the age.

There are many consequences from this trying to understand the problem in this new context. One is, and I say so with all respect, that all our previous thinking may become out of date in the new context. All our thinking—and I say so to all our colleagues sitting here in this House,

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whether on my side or the opposite side—all our thinking may have become out of date in this nuclear age and in this age where politics and economics and everything has been affected. All the slogans that we have used in the past—there may have been some truth in them, and there may be still—but they do not exemplify the present age. We have to understand, therefore, the present situation afresh, whether in the international sphere or in our domestic sphere.

I should like to say just a few words in this context which is very important. I should like to say a few words about certain international aspects of problems we have to face and some casual remarks about our domestic policies. As the House knows, the most important question today internationally speaking, and the most dangerous one, is the situation that is being created in regard to Formosa and the offshore islands of China. The President has referred to it and he has stated that we recognise the People's Government of China, we recognise no other China, and that Chinese claims are justified according to our thinking. Some hon. Members have criticised the statement. I should like them to consider some aspects of this question.

First of all, it is patent that we cannot recognise two Chinas. We can recognise only one. In fact it is nobody's case that there are two Chinas—at any rate no country's case. And we have deliberately recognised one China because that was the real China. Obviously, Formosa is not China.

The question arises as to why we should say, or the President should say, that Chinese claims appear to be justified—Chinese, whoever has China. I will not go into ancient history, because for hundreds and hundreds of years Formosa has been part of the Chinese State, except for a little less than half a century when the Japanese occupied it, and China always looked upon it as its own and claimed it; it was totally immaterial what government existed. This was the nationalist claim of China.

But apart from this, in Cairo, in Potsdam this was clearly stated that Formosa should go to China. It is true that China then was not governed by a Government which is predominantly Communist. Subsequently, under the Japanese surrender terms also this was stated. And—I speak from memory—in the San Fransisco Treaty also some kind of reference was made to it. So that, at no time has there been any doubt cast on the fact that Formosa is part of the Chinese State. Now, what has happened in the last year or two or, if you like, three years to change that position? I am not aware of anything, unless one says one does not like the present Chinese State. That, logically or legally is no particular argument.

Therefore it follows logically—I can understand even a logical proposition being upset by war or by other settlements, they are not ruled out—but for a country which recognises the present Government of China it logically and inevitably follows that Formosa is part of that State. At the present moment it is in possession of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek supported by a Great Power. That is the fact as it exists today. What is to be done about it?

I do not propose to argue about that matter except to lay stress on this that whatever is done, one should try to negotiate a settlement peacefully. It may take a little time. Time spent is better than war which might extend and bring ruin to a large part of the world.

There is a curious division of opinion about these matters among some countries of the West. There is hardly any country which does

not recognise that the offshore islands, notably Quemoy and Matsu, are obviously and definitely parts of China. They are a few miles, five miles or ten miles, beyond the shore. And no country can tolerate an enemy sitting ten miles from their shore, bombarding them all the time. It is an intolerable situation. Therefore it is almost generally recognised that those islands should immediately be evacuated and taken possession of by the government of the mainland. But that has not been done. I do not know if that will be done. I should have thought that was an additional step that should be taken in any event. Because, it has absolutely no justification of any kind. After that, so far as Formosa and the Pescadores are concerned that matter can be taken up.

The difficulty—it is not in regard to Formosa alone but in regard to many world problems—is, I do believe, a certain hiatus between facts as they are today and the thinking.

I shall put to this House another aspect. One hears frequently about pacts and military alliances in Europe, in the Middle East, in South East Asia, elsewhere. There are in the world today two mighty Powers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union. There are some other Great Powers today, the United Kingdom and may be one or two others; they are great in degrees. I can understand, although I would not approve of it, military alliances between Great Powers. There is some meaning. I do not understand military pacts and alliances between a huge giant of a Power and a little pigmy of a country. It has no meaning in a military sense to me. It has absolutely no sense. In this nuclear age the only countries that count, from the nuclear war point of view are those great countries which are, unfortunately, in a position to use these bombs. But to attach small countries to themselves in alliance really simply means—and I say so with all respect to those countries—that they are becoming very much dependent on the other countries. They do not add to the defence, from the military value; it is little or nil. May be, it may be supposed to have some value from a psychological point of view. I wish to refrain from saying anything which might militate against anybody. But it applies to both groups, not to one group. First of all, in this nuclear age, to think of war itself is, I think, insanity. Because, any person who has thought about it, not every, but many, many generals whether in England or France or U.S.A. or the Soviet Union, have all said that war today is unthinkable, simply because a war is fought to achieve certain results, not to bring ruin on yourself. War, today, will bring ruin to every country involved, not only one. In this nuclear age, war is unthinkable. All the great countries appear to be clear about it and are absolutely certain that there is no country in the world which wants war. To talk about war mongers and the rest is competely wrong. There is nobody—individuals may be—no country that wants war. If that is so, what is the value of this policy of military alliances and armaments. I do not understand it. It does not logically follow from the first. I am not criticising the past for the moment. I am trying to think in terms of today, after the development of thermo-nuclear bomb, the hydrogen bomb, because, it has changed the whole picture of fighting today. What might have been good a few years ago is no longer good today.

Remember this, the fact that one country has far more bombs and the other country has less is of no great relevance. It has some relevance, of course. I believe, in phrases like one country has more and the other less, the question is that the country that has less has reached the saturation point. That means that a

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situation is reached that the country that has less, although it has less, has enough to cause infinite damage to the other country. There is no defence against these things. You merely damage or ruin the other country. When you have arrived at the stage of saturation point, you have arrived at the stage of mutual extermination. Then the only way out is to prevent, to avoid war. There is no other way. This talk about reduction of armaments etc., good as it is, does not help much. That is point No. 1.

Secondly, in this age of nuclear warfare, what does this business of having alliances and pacts mean? how does it help in a military sense: psychologically, it may. Whatever military strength a country has, I suppose it possesses. I am not asking them to disband their armies or their air forces or whatever it is. They are there. The only effect of these pacts and alliances, appears to me, to be to try to frighten, to hold a kind of threat. These threats are being thrown about on both sides of these powerful blocs: if this hapens, we shall do this and destroy you; if this happens, we are ready; all this. Again, if I may say so, this business of threatening through military pacts has become rather obsolete in this nuclear age. If you threaten a power, a big one which has nuclear weapons, it is not likely to be frightened. If you threaten small countries, of course, small countries might possibly come under the threat—it is a possibility— and function through fear.

As things are today, we have reached a certain, if you like, balance—it is a very unstable balance, but a certain balance—when any kind of major aggression is likely to lead to a world war. If you like, that itself is a factor that checks. Whether aggression takes place in a small country or big,—even if it is a small country—because it tends to upset that unstable balance, a war is likely to result. It is because of this that in the Geneva Conference, the House will remember, there was much argument about some of the Indo-China States or all of them. Either major party was afraid that if these States or some of them link up or are coerced into joining one group or the other, it will be to the disadvantage of the other. For instance, suppose countries like Laos and Cambodia were overwhelmed or drawn into the sphere of China, that frightened the other countries, big and small on the other side. On the other hand, if Laos and Cambodia became hostile to China and could be used as bases for attack on China, naturally China objected to it very strongly. What was the way out of the difficulty? Either you have war to decide who is the stronger one or you make Laos and Cambodia or all the Indo-China States more or less outside the sphere of influence, outside the alignments, outside the military pacts and alliances of the two groups, so that both could feel, at least to some extent, secure in the knowledge that these Indo-China States are not going to be used against them. There is no other way out. Because, if any party went more forward, there the other party had to check it and there came conflict, there came war. So, wisely, at Geneva, they decided more or less, though not in clear language, but more or less, that these Indo-China States should keep out of military pacts or alliances on either side: in other words, remain more or less neutralised: not quite, but more or less.

If you extend that argument, you will see that the only way to avoid conflicts is, first of all, to accept things more or less as they are; I do not say completely, because many things require change. But, broadly speaking, you must not think of changing them by war, because, war does not do what you want to do but

it does something much worse, something quite different. Secondly, by enlarging the area of peace, of countries which are not aligned to this group or that, which are friendly to both, and which do not intend joining in any war, you reduce the chances of war.

As the House knows, India has adopted a certain policy in this respect. We have followed this policy consistently during the last few years. I believe that that policy has been appreciated by many countries. Some countries of Asia, not because of us, but because of their own reasons, have followed a similar policy. Even other countries which have not followed it have begun to appreciate our policy. I should like to say this in regard to our policy. We are following it because we are convinced that it is the right policy and we would follow it even if there was no other country in the world that followed it, because, it is not a question, as some hon. Members seem to imagine, of balancing the things, joining this group or that or sitting on the hedge, but because it is a positive policy, it is the only policy which we think we should follow, and we hope others would follow. We follow that policy with conviction and faith. There is no doubt about that because there is conviction and faith in our mind. Also, because people have their conviction or their reasons for it, or because of the benefits of it not only in the present but in the possible future, they have begun to appreciate it more and more.

The House knows of some countries, some good friends in Asia like Burma, Indonesia, who have more or less been following the same policy in international affairs. Recently, the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia came here and he and I issued a statement in which reference was made to the *Panch Shil* five principles. That indicated how the idea is spreading. I can assure this House that even though many Governments may not publicly approve of it, people in many countries have been attracted to it and are constantly being more and more attracted to it.

In this world today there are many schools of thought and action. I cannot enumerate all of them, but I can mention a few. There is the school of strong action, as it calls itself. That, I suppose is a relic of the old days; when some small country misbehaved, a war ship or a cruiser was sent down to frighten it into submission. Strong action is all right when a very big country shows a mailed fist to a very small country, but strong action does not go very far when the other country has also got a big fist. However, there is a school of strong action. Then there is a school which talks about negotiation through strength—a good thing. Of course, if you are weak, nobody will listen to you. But, as one develops one's strength to negotiate, unfortunately the other party also goes on developing its strength. So, more or less the balance remains where it was. In fact, sometimes it becomes worse, so that, that does not help very much.

Then there is the school of—what shall I call it—learned confusion which talks very learnedly about international affairs, discusses them, delivers speeches, writes articles, but never gets out of a confused state of mind. There is a fourth school, equally prominent, of ignorant confusion. So that, between all these various schools it is a little difficult to get to know where we are, what we are, more especially when the problem relates to Asia, because most of the currents of thought today in international affairs comes from Europe and America. They are great countries there, to be respected, but the greatness of a country does not necessarily endow it with greater understanding of some other country; and the fact that Asia has changed and is changing has not wholly been grasped by many people in other continents. Therefore, in thinking of Asia more especially, there is great confusion.

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Now, probably—certainly in America and in some parts of Western Europe—the world seems to be divided into two mighty camps, the Communists and the anti-Communists, and they see these two great forces in conflict with each other, and they cannot understand—either party cannot understand—how any one can be foolish enough not to line up with them. Now, that itself shows how little understanding they have of the mind of Asia. Well, I will not presume to talk of Asia, although what I say applies to many countries in Asia, but Asia is a big continent with many ways of thinking and functioning.

To take India now, we have fairly clear ideas about our political structure, about our economic structure. We function here in this Parliament and in this country under a Constitution which may be described as that of a parliamentary democracy. We have accepted it. It has not been imposed upon us. We propose to continue it. We do not intend changing it. We intend to function on the economic plane, too, in our own way. I hope to say a few words about that aspect slightly later. We, with all respect to some hon. Members opposite, have no intention to turn Communists. But, at the same time, we have no intention of being dragooned in any other direction. So that, simply we mean no ill to anybody. Every country has a right to choose its own path and go along it. We have chosen our path and we propose to go along it, and to vary it as and when we choose, not at somebody's dictates or pressure; and we are not afraid of any other country imposing its will upon us by military methods or any other methods. Anyhow, the only way is for us to build up our own strength, internal strength and other strength, which we intend doing. Meanwhile we want to be friendly with other countries. So that, our thinking and our approach does not fit in with this great crusade of Communism or anti-crusade of Communism or anti-Communism. And many people in those countries do not understand this, the cause of this. And yet many countries of Asia have inevitably to follow this policy, unless we are much too weak to stand on our own feet. Then it is a different matter. If a country is too weak to stand on its own feet, then it seeks shelter, then it seeks help because it cannot rely upon itself. But that is an unfortunate state of affairs. But there is this for us to consider that if we seek help, there is the help which countries take in friendship which we are willing to take of course, but there is the help which countries take because they are too weak to stand on their own feet. Well, that help does not help at all, it weakens. And hence, we have been careful in this matter to make it clear always that our policies cannot be affected and there must be no strings attached to any kind of help that we get, that we would rather struggle through ourselves without any help than to have our policies affected in any way by outside pressure.

I was mentioning just now the change in Asia which is taking many forms. Presently, in the course of about seven weeks there is going to be a conference at Bandung in Indonesia—an Asian-African conference it is called—to which a number of countries, independent countries of Asia and Africa, have been invited. So far as I know, every country that has been invited is likely to attend. I am not quite sure, all the answers have not come, but I think they will all attend. Now, what this conference is going to do exactly I cannot say. I cannot, it is not up to me or even to the sponsoring countries to draw up their agenda. It is the conference that will decide. But, I was a little surprised to learn that hon. Member, Mr. Asoka Mehta, said something about this conference drawing up a vast programme for the

liberation of suppressed countries. Now, we are all for the liberation of suppressed countries. There is no doubt about that. But the idea of associating this conference with a programme of this type seems to me to misunderstand completely the purpose of this conference. Are we going to set up an agitation there? The House will remember this is an official-level conference, Governments are represented. In fact, Prime Ministers are represented. And in the conference there are completely different ideologies and political and economic structures so to say, completely different. There are countries in this Conference, which are aligned to this great Power Bloc or the other Power Bloc, and there are countries like India and Burma and Indonesia and others, which are not aligned with any. So, here we meet this curious assortment of countries of Asia and Africa, with certainly much in common, and also much not in common. It is going to be an extraordinary meeting. And yet, the mere fact of our meeting is of the highest significance. It is the first time that such a meeting is taking place. It does represent rather unconsciously, subconsciously, Asia and Africa coming to the forefront. I do not know whether this idea was present in the mind of the original sponsor of this Conference wholly, but because the proposal was made at the right time, it fitted in to the spirit of the times, and this Conference has thus got an importance of very high significance.

Obviously, a Conference of this type is hardly likely to discuss highly controversial issues as between the countries represented there. Also, if I may express my own opinion, I hope it does not function as if it was setting up a rival group to others. It is essentially an experiment, if I may use the word, in co-existence, essentially an experiment in countries of Asia and Africa,—some of which are inclined this way, and some the other way in regard to the Power Blocs—meeting together, meeting in a friendly way, and trying to find what common ground there is to co-operate in the economic field, the cultural field or even the political field. Therefore, this is a development, which is, from the point of view not only of Asia but of the world, of great importance.

The hon. Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty gave me the honour of quoting at some length one of my own books about democracy. I have looked up the passage, and I could tell her that by and large I agree with what I wrote 22 years ago, although I hope I have developed much since then. What I said—if I might repeat that—was that democracy, if it is confined to political democracy, and does not extend and does not become economic democracy at all, is not full democracy. And many people want to hide themselves under this cloak of political democracy, and prevent other kinds of progress. Broadly speaking, I said this. That is perfectly true. Now, something has happened in recent years, which is quite new and novel. Even in regard to political democracy, it is quite a recent event that adult suffrage has come to various countries of the West even; it is quite new. And therefore, the argument that a small restricted democracy was in favour of vested interests, while quite true, does not apply when there is adult suffrage in a country; it may apply to some extent, but not certainly to that extent.

The problem that we really have to face is whether the changes we want to make, changes in the economic domain, can be brought about by the democratic method peacefully or not. Normally speaking, if democracy is not functioning in the political plane properly, then there is no way out to bring about a change, except by some kind of pressure tactics or violence or revolution or violent revolution. But where there is this peaceful method available, and where

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there is adult suffrage, there the question of trying to change anything by violence is not only absurd, but wholly wrong, according to my thinking, because that means that a small number of people are trying to impose their will by means of violence on a much larger number, having failed to change their opinions by the normal method of reasoning or argument. That, certainly, is not democracy, political or economic or any. Therefore, the problem before us is to have democracy—we have it politically—and to extend it in the economic field.

I think it was the hon. Member Shri Asoka Mehta possibly, who asked the question about what I have meant when I was talking about socialist pattern of society; and another respected colleague of his, Acharya Narendra Dev has also asked this question in public. I think he is completely entitled to ask that question, though I do not know if he expects from me a kind of formal and specific and detailed answer. Frankly, I am not in a position to give that detailed answer. But if you want me to say what we aim at, that is a different thing. We have called it a welfare state; certainly; I go a step further and say we aim at an egalitarian society.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): What is that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, I cannot go into explaining words—it means a society where economic opportunity and the rest are equal among the people.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): How to get it?

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgrah Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West): Wait, and you will get it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are broad generalisations. Anybody can say them, but I say them because one has to keep some picture in view, and there is a grave danger of—as hon. Members opposite are sometimes inclined to do—imagining they have done brave deeds because they have shouted a slogan, or that they have changed society by reciting a few phrases, usually out of date phrases.

Shri S. S. More: What are your steps?

Mr. Speaker: Let him proceed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Steps there can be; the first step is to think correctly and not be tied down to slogans. That is important.

Shri S. S. More: Next step?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Try the first.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is a serious matter. Even the system of production, distribution, everything has changed because of the tremendous development of technology. That does not put an end to any economic doctrine or any other doctrine, but it does point out new avenues of approach. I say, all our economic thinking has to be refashioned in the nuclear age—I come back to the hydrogen bomb—in terms of nuclear power. It is not that I wish to show any lack of respect to the great thinkers of the past; they were very great thinkers, and we must profit by what they have said already. But I do submit that to apply them wholesale in the present age is complete lack of thinking and lack of judgment. Now, what we have to do, and what we aim at is this—leave out the final picture, except that the final picture is important of course, for we must know where we are going to; but in the present, the most important thing becomes one of rapid production of wealth and increasing unemployment...

Shri K. K. Basu: Truth has come out.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, lessening unemployment. Honourable friends opposite are satisfied by very little thinks.....(*Interruptions*). They have not got much to hand on to

now.....(*Interruptions*).

5 P.M.

It is obvious that by whatever process, whatever method you may adopt, you have to have increased production in the country and greater employment till you reach full employment. Let us forget various 'isms' and catch-phrases, good as they may be. Let us, therefore, think out how we can do it, scientifically. Before you start thinking, you have to have the data, the statistics, for it. We talk about planning. I think it is good, of course. I think we may take credit for this, that in the course of the last three or four or five years, our country has become completely planning—conscious—which is a good thing. Now, planning itself cannot be done in the air, just wishful thinking; it has to be based on data, on statistics. When you plan, you make a picture of five years hence or ten years hence. Now, you have to find out what your production will be then, what your consumption *per capita* will be, this, that and the other—how much food people will eat, how much your standards go up, how much more cloth people will consume or more food or more sugar or more shoes or more anything. All that has to be calculated; all that has to be provided for. So that if somebody asks 'define your socialism', well, I may give a picture, a distant picture, I have in view where there is a happy society with everybody having opportunities and nobody domineering over another and so on and so forth. That is easy enough; but it does not help, except to have a picture of what you are aiming at. The point is that in the present circumstances, we have got to increase our wealth in this country. We have got to see that distribution is just and that unevenness in this country is removed, and that ultimately we have a society where equality prevails. I am afraid that type of society is not going to come in my lifetime; let us be frank about it. Obviously, you cannot by magic change 360 million people in this country suddenly. In every country, in any country, it takes a long time to do it. But we can go fast and we can remove, at any rate, many of the ills and differences that exist today. The faster you go now, the more you go now, the faster you can go later.

So that the approach to these problems, having had a clear picture of what I consider the socialist pattern, should be by devising means for greater production and greater employment. Now, obviously if we think in terms of socialism, we must have ever more social control of the major means of production. There again, we are not thinking—I am speaking frankly—of land becoming the public sector. Land remains a private sector. We are thinking in terms of co-operation, a co-operative effort. But land remains there. That itself rules it out. I do not know what percentage of the country's land will remain in the private sector, though strategic controls will be there for the public good.

Then again, in regard to many other forms of activities, the private sector will have full play, but undoubtedly, the public sector—socially owned, of course—will grow more and more important—it is very important today—and it will have a dominating position and it will, by and large, control the economy of the country. That process will continue. Now, I think there is no example in history where this experiment of this type has been made in any other country. We have seen in other countries that what has happened is this. Many countries in Western Europe, the industrialised countries, developed industrially, economically. They made good progress before political democracy advanced very much. We have got instances, on the other hand, of certain countries, say, the Soviet Union, where by various revolutionary processes they industrialised their country more

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

or less rapidly in the course of thirty years or so; remember, not in five or seven years; but in the course of thirty years or so. Now, we have not got that process. Here the process through which the countries of Western Europe went is reversed. We have got political democracy of the highest order to begin with and now we have to build up our economy under that. Remember the process was the very reverse of what it was in Western Europe for 100 or 150 years. Therefore, we are facing this problem in a novel way and we want to gain economic progress and all that through these democratic, peaceful processes. I think we can do it; in fact, I am sure we can do it. I am sure not because of any theoretical argument, because there is no question of theory, but simply because I am sure of the Indian people; I am proud of them. Therefore, I think we can do it. Anyhow, it is a tremendous thing, and the only way for us is to approach this question pragmatically, keeping that picture in view, the approach, I mean, of going as fast as we can, always basing our thinking and our action on facts, statistics and science.

Mr. Speaker: I understand amendments Nos. 1 and 27 are to be put together.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. The Members will resume their seats. What is the point of order which Mr. Deshpande wants to raise?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: The point of order is that amendments Nos. 1 and 27 are the same and amendment No. 27 includes also amendment No. 1. It includes also the prices of agricultural commodities. Therefore, amendment No. 1 should be declared out of order and both of them need not be put.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want any more explanation. The hon. Member knows that the amendments have undergone some changes and both amendments have been combined and it is one amendment. The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

> "but regret that the Address fails to take note of the plight of the peasantry due to the calamitous fall in the prices of agricultural produce and the high prices of manufactured goods; and
>
> also regret that the Address makes no reference to measures that are immediately and urgently called for, in order to check evictions and tackle the disastrous fall in the prices of agricultural commodities."

The Lok Sabha divided : *Ayes* 28 ; *Noes* 192.

Division No. 1 **AYES** **[5-10 P.M.**

Achalu, Shri	Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.	Nayar, Shri V. P.
Basu, Shri K. K.	Hukam Singh, Sardar	Ramnarayan Singh, Babu
Biren Dutt, Shri	Kelappan, Shri	Randaman Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu	Mehta, Shri Asoka	Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Chatterjea, Shri Tushar	Mishra, Pandit S. C.	Saha, Shri Meghnad
Chowdhury, Shri N. B.	Missir, Shri V.	Swami, Shri Sivamurthi
Das, Shri B. C.	More, Shri S. S.	Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Das, Shri Sarangadhar	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Veeraswamy, Shri
Deshpande, Shri V. G.	Nambiar, Shri	Waghmare, Shri
Gupta, Shri Sadhan		

NOES

Abdus Sattar, Shri
Achal Singh, Seth
Achuthan, Shri
Agrawal, Shri H. L.
Agrawal, Shri M. L.
Alagesan, Shri
Altekar, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari
Ansari, Dr.
Azad, Maulana
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Balmiki, Shri
Bansal, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Basu, Shri A. K.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhartiya, Shri S. R.
Bhatt, Shri C.
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh
Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri R. K.
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri T. S. A.
Chinaria, Shri
Choudhuri, Shri M. Shaffee
Dabhi, Shri
Damodaran, Shri G. R.
Damodaran, Shri N. P.
Das, Shri B.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Ram Dhani
Das, Shri Ramananda
Das, Shri S. N.
Datar, Shri
Deb, Shri S. C.
Desai, Shri K. K.
Desai, Shri K. N.
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri C. D.
Deshpande, Shri G. H.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dutta, Shri S. K.
Eacharan, Shri I.
Ebenezer, Dr.
Fotedar, Pandit
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Gandhi, Shi V. B.
Garg, Shri R. P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Ghosh, Shri S. M.
Ghulam Qader, Shri
Gounder, Shri K. P.
Gounder, Shri K. S.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hyder Hussein, Ch.
Ibrahim, Shri
Iyyunni, Shri C. R.
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jajware, Shri
Jayashri, Shrimati
Jena, Shri K. C.
Jena, Shri Niranjan
Joshi, Shri Jethalal
Joshi, Shri Liladhar
Joshi, Shri M. D.
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kale, Shrimati A.
Karmarkar, Shri
Kasliwal, Shri
Katju, Dr.
Kazmi, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khongmen, Shrimati
Kirolikar, Shri
Kottukappally, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Laskar, Shri
Lingam, Shri N. M.
Madiah Gowda, Shri
Mahodaya, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Malviya, Pandit C. N.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Masuodi, Maulana
Mathew, Prof.
Maydeo, Shrimati
Mehta, Shri B. G.
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri Lokenath
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Mishra, Shri R. D.
Mohd. Akbar, Sofi
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nanda, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri, C. R
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Natawadkar, Shri
Natesan, Shri
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Neswi, Shri
Nevatia, Shri
Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila
Pant, Shri D. D.
Parekh, Dr. J. N.
Parikh, Shri S. G.
Pataskar, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Shrimati Maniben
Pawar, Shri V. P.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rachiah, Shri N.
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Rahman, Shri M. H.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Dass, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Rane, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Sahu, Shri Bhagbat
Saksena, Shri Mohanlal
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyawadi Dr.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sen, Shrimati Sushama
Sewal, Shri A. R.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shastri, Shri Algu Rai
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shukla, Pandit B.
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri T. N.
Sinha, Dr. S. N.
Sinha, Shri A. P.
Sinha, Shri Anirudha
Sinha, Shri B.P.
Sinha, Shri G. P.
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Snatak, Shri
Sodhia, Shri K. C.
Somana, Shri N.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Suriya Prashad, Shri
Syed Mahmud, Dr.
Tek Chand, Shri
Telkikar, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tivary, Shri V. N.
Tivari, Pandit B. L.
Tiwari, Shri R. S.

Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal
Upadhyay, Shri S. D
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri B. B.
Varma, Shri B. R.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Wodeyar, Shri

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I take it that no other amendments are now pressed to the vote, including the one of Shri Ramaswamy. May I put the original proposition to the vote of the House?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: We want to have the amendments individually put.

Mr. Speaker: I think I have got an agreed proposition here.....

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Agreed from whom? Not even the majority of the Opposition was consulted. We want amendments Nos. 22 and 24 to be placed before the House for vote.

Mr. Speaker: I take it there are no other amendments to be put to vote. May I put these two amendments individually or collectively?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Individually.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate the policy of Government regarding the implementation of the provisions contained in Article 48 of the Constitution for the purposes of banning slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle in India."

Those who are in favour of this amendment will please rise in their seats.

Let us record the names of the three hon. Members who are now standing —Shri Nand Lal Sharma, Shri V. G. Deshpande and Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Those who are against this amendment will please rise in their seats now.

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Practically the whole House is standing.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I now put amendment No. 24 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that—

(a) the Address does not clearly indicate that the talks with the Prime Minister of Pakistan will be carried on on the basis of the clear and unequivocal decision of the Constitutent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir to accede to the Indian Union and that the accession is final and irrevocable;

(b) the Address has taken no cognizance of the increasing unemployment, both in urban and rural areas;

(c) the Address has made no reference to the sad plight of the minorities in East Pakistan and their exodus to West Bengal and India, affecting the economy of this country;

(d) the Address has made no reference to the demand of the people of India for complete ban on the slaughter of cows all over India;

(e) the Government of India has not taken any concrete steps to liquidate the Portuguese pockets in India and has put obstacles in the way of peaceful *Satyagrahis* in carrying on the agitation; and

(f) the recent elections in India have not been free and fair on account of official interference."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on 21st February, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

..The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 28th February, 1955.